The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Circular of the President to the Office Seekers.

Secretary Seward Resumes His Official Duties.

Delegation of Southern Cotton Factors and Planters.

Transportation of Cotton Seriously Retarded by the Revenue Officers.

Gen. Dix and the New-York Naval Office.

Gen. Grant and Staff to Attend the Fordham Races.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 24.

THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The President has been compelled, by the pressure for office, to issue, through his private Secretary, the following circular:—it ought to have been done long ago:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1866.

SIR: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, and to inform you that he would be pleased to receive your committee, did not the pressure of public business compel him to decline all interviews with committees or others, whose sole purpose is to present recommendations for appointments to office. He also instructs me to say that all applications for office, submitted in the ordinary way, or through the proper Departments, receive as prompt and considerate attention as though formally placed in his hands by the applicants themselves, or by others acting in their behalf.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT JOHNSON, Private Secretary.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD was at the State Department to-day attending to his official duties.

THE DELEGATION FROM THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The delegation from the Cleveland Convention, headed by Gen. GORDON GRANGER, will have an audience with the President to-morrow at three o'clock. The members of the Committee are nearly all in the City. To-morrow night these and other officers now here will hold a non-political convivial reunion, after which Gen. CUSTER will retire from the political arena and join his regiment, the new Seventh Cavalry, whereof he is Lieutenant-Colonel, at Fort Riley, Kansas.

THE REVENUE TAX AND THE TRANSPORTATION OF COTTON.

A delegation of prominent Southern business men, mostly of cotton factors and planters, are in the city seeking a modification of the existing rules and regulations under which cotton is transported to market, the Revenue tax paid, and final shipment of it made to domestic ports. The delegation consists of Mayor WITHERS, of Mobile; Col. FELLOWS and Judge PINCKARD, of New-Orleans; Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of Cincinnati, representing large Ohio cotton interests in the South, and others. They present the memorials of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans and Mobile, which set forth the very serious drawbacks attending the marketing and shipment of the cotton under present regulations. The payment of the three-cent revenue tax before the cotton leaves the plantation, they assert works great injury to the planter, compelling him to make serious sacrifices in order to comply with the law. The regulations attending its shipment to domestic ports also operate in such a manner, it is asserted, as to very materially favor direct shipments to foreign ports, which they think it is the interest of Northern merchants to prevent. This delegation have had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and that officer expresses his willingness to modify the present regulations, so far as the existing law gives him any discretion in the matter, but he has doubts if the law will warrant any change. The delegation therefore, waited on the President to-day, to ask that the question of the Secretary's power under the law be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, which request was granted. These gentlemen do not hesitate to affirm that under the existing regulation it would require more than a year to bring the limited cotton crop of the present season into market.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL-OFFICE.

The Attorney-General having given an affirmative opinion as to the power of the President to fill during the recess vacancies which occurred during the session of Congress, it is probable that the vacant naval office in New-York will be attended to without much further delay. None of the gentlemen who have been so extensively advertised in connection with it are likely to get it. It may be tendered to Gen. DIX, though he is not understood to be a candidate.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT and several members of his staff left for New-York to-night, to attend the races at Jerome Park and the performances of RISTORI.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

There have been rumors on the street to-day that another change in the New-York Custom-house was probable, but they are groundless. Collector SMYTHE returned home last evening after satisfactory interviews with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $1,118,537 16.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed THEO. S. DWIGHT, of Nebraska, Indian Superintendent for Nevada; JOHN H. HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee, Agent for the Shawnees, Kansas; HENRY ORNIAN, Jr., of California, Agent at the South River Reservation, and FORREST R. PAGE, of Kansas, Agent for the Indians of Kansas Agency.

No further changes were made of Revenue Assessors and Collectors to-day. The reported appointment of L. C. CAMPBELL, as Collector for the Elmira District, New-York, is premature.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Among the many who to-day sought the presence of the President were THURLOW WEED and Major-Gen. CUSTER, who, with several members of Congress, were successful in obtaining interviews. Several members of the Cabinet occupied a portion of the time with official business. No general audience was given.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General RANDALL returned to-day from his brief visit to New-York.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Esq., Collector of the Seventh District of New-York, is here, looking after his official interests. Congressman RADFORD and Assessor HYATT, of the Tenth District, are also here.

A number of New-York politicians are here on the subject of the appointments in that city. Other gentlemen are here from other localities on similar business.

It is stated that the President to-day appointed A. S. SNOWDEN Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint. He has been officially connected with the Mint for a number of years.

NAVAL.

The following assignments of naval officers are ordered: Commodore J. P. MCKINSTRY, detached from the United States steamer *Sacramento* and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon SAMUEL J. JONES, detached from Marine Rendezvous at Chicago and placed on waiting orders. Capt. NAPOLEON, ordered to the command of the United States steamer *Sacramento*.

PATENTS.

Five hundred applications for patents were received by the Commissioner of Patents last week, and sixty-eight caveats; this week two hundred and twenty-two patents will be issued.

PARDONED.

GEORGE BISHOP, who was convicted, at the June term, 1866, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, of murder, and sentenced to death, has been pardoned by the President.

GEN. CUSTER BREVETED MAJOR-GENERAL.

Gen. CUSTER has been ordered to report for duty to Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN at St. Louis. It is understood that he will be assigned to a command in Kansas in accordance with his brevet rank of Major-General, the commission of which was given him to-day.

NO CABLE NEWS.

Interruption of the Newfoundland Lines.

The telegraph operator at Calais, Me., reports that the Newfoundland lines are down east of Aspy Bay, and consequently the prospects of receiving any cable dispatches to-night are very slight.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Constitutionality of an Internal Revenue Law to be Tested—Effect of the Revenue Laws on the Manufacture of Brandy—The Constitutional Amendment Passed by the Oregon Legislature—The Mines and Crops in Arizona—Probable Election of Bashford as Delegate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 22.

A suit was brought yesterday in the Fifteenth District Court against the Collector of Internal Revenue to test the constitutionality of the law of the last Congress, requiring the people of California to pay their income taxes in gold or its equivalent, by raising the amount of income returned to a "greenback" basis.

The schooner *Flying Dart* has arrived from the Okhotsk Sea with 45,000 codfish.

Judge FIELD, of the United States Circuit Court, goes to Washington next month, and has designated Judge BALDWIN, of Nevada, to preside during the present and October terms.

The wine-growers of Sonoma and adjacent counties held a mee ing on the 20th for the purpose of representing to the authorities at Washington the injurious effect of the present revenue act on the distillation of brandy from grapes, and the serious loss that must result unless the law is modified.

Mining stocks—Yellow Jacket, 695; Ophir, 207; Imperial, 80; Belcher, 100; Savage, 1,105; Chollar, 115.

Legal-tenders, 71¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Sept. 23.

A dispatch from Salem, Oregon, dated yesterday, says: "The Democratic contestants from Grant County have been admitted to seats in the House and two Union members ousted. It was through the aid of the latter members that the Constitutional Amendment was passed in the House. It had previously passed the Senate. The Senatorial election comes up on Tuesday."

The figures show that the people of California have paid assessments on twelve mines in Nevada, and one in Mexico to the amount of $4,250,000.

Dates from Arizona to the 13th inst., give encouraging accounts of mining operations and reports of a good yield of grain, the crops around Prescott being estimated at 1,500,000 pounds.

Five tons of pure copper have been shipped from Williams' Fork to San Francisco.

The returns indicate the election of COLES BASHFORD as delegate to Congress for Arizona.

The steamer *Maritana*, from Columbus River, has arrived with $4,500 in treasure.

MEXICO.

Unsettled State of Affairs at Matamoras—Order of President Juarez Disregarded—The Pressure of Forced Loans—Citizens Moving to Brownsville—Maximilian at San Juan Potosi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 24.

Dates from Brownsville of the 9th, and from Matamoras of the 20th, have been received.

Gen. RAMIN, sent by JUAREZ to Matamoras as Governor, had been imprisoned; and during this time CANALES, who had been deposed because he was ready to receive him and turn the command over to him, had in turn deposed HINAJOSA, and assumed command under ORTEGA, thus disowning JUAREZ and TAMIA.

MAXIMILIAN was in San Juan Potosi, where VIADURRI and MEJIA had 10,000 men. There was great consternation among the Liberals at Monterey, who were expecting their advance on that place.

At Matamoras, the Liberals had declared the forced loans permanent, and merchants and men of property were moving into Brownsville. The levying of a large sum on Conklin's Circus, caused a spirited controversy between the military authorities on either side of the river.

A small party of American fillibusters from New-Orleans, had arrived at Matamoras.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wendell Phillips Declines the Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 24.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has declined the nomination of the workingmen for Congress. In the letter announcing this decision he says: "Although, therefore, I have hitherto promptly declined all offers of political trust, still, sincerely desirous to meet your wishes if possible, I have thoroughly reconsidered the whole subject; but I come to the conclusion, as heretofore, that I cannot accept the honor you offer me. I feel that in accepting office I should, paradoxical as it may sound, incur responsibility to a far greater extent than I should gain power. I do not wish for a place of responsibility without all the power which should accompany it. It seems to me that I can in the present circumstances serve our cause better out of Congress than in it."

PHILADELPHIA.

Internal Revenue Frauds.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

There was a hearing to-day before the United States Commissioner in the case of SLEEK and EDGAR, charged with using false brands on whisky barrels. The only witness examined was the Deputy Collector of the Second Congressional District, who testified that one of the defendants had given in false statements, and that their brands were false.

The parties in New-York bought of persons doing business in this city about 150 barrels on Saturday, which were seized at the Baltimore Railroad and Camden and Amboy Railroad depots. Out of the 150 barrels only five contained whisky, the balance being filled with water. The parties were held for a further hearing.

TENNESSEE.

Embezzlement by a Ticket Agent.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 24.

ADOLPHE BERNARD, ticket agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, absconded with nearly $10,000 of the Company's funds, was followed to Chicago by detectives, brought back, and to-day committed for trial in the Criminal Court. He pleads wine and women as the cause of his dishonesty.

MISSOURI.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 24.

The Radicals of the First District of Missouri have unanimously nominated Gen. WILLIAM A. PILES for Congress to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Movements of Gen. Sheridan—The Texas Frontier Threatened by Indians.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 24.

Gen. SHERIDAN left to-day on a tour of inspection through Texas. He denies having forwarded a report of the situation in Louisiana and Texas.

An Austin, Texas, letter says a general attack on the Texas frontier settlements was intended by the Indians.

Arrived, steamer *Cuba*, from Baltimore.

Cotton—Sales 1,200 bales; low Middling, 34c. @35c.; receipts 1,184 bales. Bank Sterling Exchange, 153; New-York do., par. Freights to New-York, by steamer, ¾c.; by sail to Liverpool, 5s. 3d. Gold, 142.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Equinoctial—The Experiments on the Iron-Clad Target.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The effects of the equinoctial storm made itself visible last night. A violent squall came up from the southwest, and was succeeded by heavy showers of rain lasting the entire night. The weather then became very cool and uncomfortable, with a strong northerly wind.

The steamer *City of Albany*, reported this morning, having encountered the squall off the Capes and was obliged to seek for a harbor.

The bark *Talisman*, from Rio, bound here for orders, in consequence of the fierce nature of the squall, was unable to make the Capes and had to put to sea till this morning.

Telegraphic communication with the North has been interrupted all day.

The Board of Engineer officers are energetically pushing forward their experiments upon the iron-clad target near the Fort. Six shots were fired this morning, and the effect of the smooth bore and rifle projectiles thrown by the Rodman guns is astounding. On one occasion to-day a fifteen-inch solid shot struck the upper plate of the target in nearly the same indentation made by a rifled projectile, crushing in the iron, and penetrating several inches into the stone work. Another shot, a rifled Dyer projectile, about 620 pounds, struck the upper edge of the plate, and glancing off into the granite wall imbedded itself almost out of sight amid crumbling fragments of the crushed blocks of stone. Heavy pieces of granite, weighing hundreds of pounds, were thrown a distance of over fifty yards by the violence of the shock, and fragments of stone were scattered over a surface of several hundred yards.

The eleventh and final shot was fired this afternoon. It was aimed by Capt. C. B. REESE, Recorder of the Board, directly at one end of the target, unprotected by any armature, and where, in addition to the usual thickness—eight feet—it is braced and supported by a heavy granite abutment. The shot was pronounced an excellent one by the officers, and with the scene of ruin and havoc it created terminated the experiments for the day.

Accurate views, in three different positions, of the damage done the target were taken by a photographer employed for the purpose.

A critical examination of the target showed immense breaches in it, and around it were broken blocks of stone and wrecked iron dowels and toggels. Fissures and crevices, with the projecting mortar, were seen in every direction above the iron armature, while the strong wall bulged out in a manner almost impossible to comprehend.

The shock of the rifled twelve-inch shot was transmitted to the stone abutment, and there, although the damage was less, heavy blocks of granite were moved from their position and left in a battered condition.

Gen. BARNARD remarked that this shot satisfied him for the present, and the firing was then discontinued until to-morrow.

Eleven shots have been so far fired from the 15-inch smooth bore and the 12-inch rifle Rodman guns, and the target as it now stands presents a faithful and suggestive commentary upon the waste of material and means which have been so idly bestowed upon the present manner of building stone and brick fortifications.

The target is a crumbling mass of ruins even now, save where the iron plating, with its nearly penetrating indentures, have protected the granite wall, and before the firing can be resumed the useless and dangerous wrecked material must be removed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 24.

The Equinoctial storm has been prevailing here for the past three days. Wind northeast. A fleet of vessels seaward bound is detained in the harbor.

COLLISION ON THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Seven Persons Killed and Seventeen Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 23.

A late Mobile *Times* says that a collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, between De Soto and Quitman, resulting in the killing of seven and the wounding of seventeen persons, and the destruction of two locomotives and several cars.

KENTUCKY.

The Arrest of Dr. Ferris.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 24.

Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS will to-morrow send a commission of officers to Gallatin County, Ky., to investigate the facts relative to the recent arrest of Dr. FERRIS and the destruction of the mail steamer *Gen. Buell*.

The Pittsburgh Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 24.

Great excitement is manifested in the city to-night. Delegates are arriving in large numbers in every train. The delegates here up to this hour are said to number over five thousand. They are escorted as they arrive by brass bands to the City Hall.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the City Hall to-night, and was addressed by Gov. Cox of Ohio and other speakers.

Fatal Accident to Hon. J. B. Steele.

KINGSTON, Monday, Sept. 24.

Hon. J. B. STEELE, Ex-Member of Congress from this (Thirteenth) District, was killed at Rondout to-day by being thrown from his wagon while his horse was running away. His funeral takes place on Thursday afternoon from St. John's Church, Kingston.

Death of Hon. John Moore.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 24.

Hon. JOHN MOORE, of Springfield, Ill., died in the City Hospital yesterday, where he had been under treatment for several months for a severe illness. He was 72 years old.

The Southern Loyalists.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 24.

A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled here and greeted the Southern Loyalists upon their arrival in this city on Saturday evening. Spirited addresses were made by Judge WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, Gen. DAVIS, of Texas, Col. WOODBURY, of Mississippi, and Gen. SMITH, of Tennessee.

New-Jersey State Nomination.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Sept. 24.

AMOS CLARK, Republican, has been nominated by the Republicans of Union County for State Senator.

The Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 24.

There were three deaths from cholera to-day. The Board of Health does not report the number of cases.

The Cholera at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 24.

The cholera is declared to be no longer epidemic here.

The Cholera in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Sept. 24.

There have been seventy deaths from cholera during the last twenty-four hours.

Semmes Turned Editor—The Mobile Gazette.

From the Mobile Register, Sept. 4.

We clip the following announcement from our young cotemporary, the *Gazette*, of yesterday:

"Admiral RAPHAEL SEMMES having purchased one-third interest in the *Gazette*, becomes a joint proprietor from to-day. He has also assumed the duties and responsibilities of editor. We have also the satisfaction of announcing that the services of PENDLETON COLSTON, Esq., Judge Advocate of the Confederate Navy during the war, have been secured as assistant editor."

The *Gazette* also announces that "no effort of labor or expense will be spared" to make it a first-class newspaper, and that arrangements have been made for the purchase of a press, which will enable it to appear on a larger sheet. The *Gazette* now appears with the names of SEMMES, HEIRS, ELLISON & CO., as publishers and proprietors; RAPHAEL SEMMES, editor, and PENDLETON COLSTON, assistant editor. Mr. COLSTON was on duty in this city, during the war, as Naval Judge Advocate, in which capacity he exhibited talents that afford a favorable augury of his success in the arduous field of editorial labor."

CANADA.

Fenianism—The Bank Suspension—Military Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPPOSED SYMPATHY WITH FENIANISM.

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, Sept. 21.

There is a growing conviction in the public mind of this country, that the American people have an object in giving encouragement to the Fenians in their attempts at invasion, and it is more than suspected that a strong sympathy is quietly manifested for certain political ends. It would be unfair to accuse the Executive of pandering to that feeling, since it is well known that the United States Government did everything it could to prevent further incursions into this Province after the overt act at Fort Erie in June last. Canadians generally entertain a high opinion of President JOHNSON, and believe that he will continue to act as he has hitherto done in confining the Fenians to the south side of the frontier. It is nevertheless, a strongly received opinion, that a very large section of the people of the United States encourage Fenianism with the view that it may prove the means, through incessant harrassing, of forcing Canada into annexation. If such be the object of those who are covertly, and in some instances openly, urging on our would-be invaders, they will find it a hopeless task. The Canadian people are not to be driven from their allegiance so readily as some persons may imagine. If compelled by sheer force to become subjects of another government, there would be nothing else for them but to submit; but it will require something more than a Fenian invasion to bring them to such a position. There are plenty of strong hands and willing hearts to defend the country against Fenian encroachments, and that the enemy will speedily discover if he should again attempt to cross our border; for, never was there such ample preparation as now to resist an attack at any and every point along the frontier. Reflecting people know and admit that any encouragement the Fenians receive from the American people, comes from the Radical section, who have been using them for the purposes of political and personal advancement. The patronizing tone of many of the public journals has caused distrust to fill the minds of Canadians, for they cannot well understand how it is that, an influential newspaper supports Fenianism if it is not also encouraged by the country. Our people have much to learn with regard to the way in which public opinion is formed in the United States; for not until they obtain such knowledge will they be able to understand how the *World* and *Tribune* came to be semi-official organs of the Fenians. It was regarded as a great mistake on the part of the Minister of Militia, at the banquet given in his honor at Kingston, to draw out the representative of the *World* in response to a toast complimentary to our American neighbors, for that journal had done its best to aid Fenianism, and during the late excitement it published the most untruthful and unwarrantable intelligence telegraphed to it from this section of Canada.

BANK SUSPENSION.

There has been a great commotion throughout the country, since Monday, in consequence of the Bank of Upper Canada suspending specie payments. It is pretty generally understood that the concern has gone to the wall, but there is naturally a strong desire to make it appear that matters are not so bad as they seem. The trouble began in Montreal on Monday afternoon, and the alarm soon spread. The position of the bank, according to the statement published, is highly promising, and there can be little doubt that the full amount of indebtedness will be realized, as the bank holds a large amount of real estate. The liabilities are $2,650,000, and the assets $5,967,000. The cause of the suspension is not known, but it is believed that another bank created the difficulty. The Bank of Upper Canada has been in a very questionable position for a long time. The late Mr. ZIMMERMAN was a heavy debtor to it at the time he was killed, and the bank had to take what property he left in part payment. Much of that property could not be sold except at a great sacrifice, and the bank, therefore, held on to it in hope of realizing handsomely; but in doing this it became cramped, and found great difficulty in keeping things moving. The Government came to its aid, a new manager was appointed at an enormous salary, and matters began to move smoothly, for the Government kept its account there. On the advent of a new administration, a few years since, the Government account was transferred to the Bank of Montreal. It was thought then that a crash was imminent, as the Bank of Upper Canada held large sums belonging to the Government; but an arrangement was finally made, and to-day the bank's liability to the Government is $1,250,000. Recently, the stock of the bank had depreciated, and the knowing ones seemed to suspect something. For some reason or other the Bank of Montreal came down upon the Branch in that city, refusing to cash the notes, under the pretence that the balances held against the bank were not paid up. This little difference might easily have been arranged, if the Bank of Montreal had not desired to crush a rival institution. The truth is, the Montreal Bank has long sought to obtain a monopoly of the banking business of this Province, and few will be surprised at the way in which its managers are acting. A little discretion and proper feeling might have averted the disastrous results eventuating from the stoppage of the Bank of Upper Canada. It is very probable that the Government will come to the rescue, and should it decide to withhold its claim for the present, the bank would speedily meet all its other indebtedness. Something of this kind will have to be done, or the consequences will be very serious indeed; that some movement will shortly be made, with that object in view, there is every reason to believe. This is by far the worst bank disaster that ever occurred in Canada, and the first instance of a duly chartered moneyed institution being compelled to stop operations. The position of the other banks is good, and not the least fear is entertained that they will fall into any difficulty in consequence of what has just occurred.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

The banquet at Kingston in honor of the Minister of Militia, appears to have settled Mr. GEORGE BROWN and his newspaper pretty effectually, for they have said little since, and seem at present to have dropped the subject entirely. The Ministry have matters all their own way, as every one is quietly waiting for the consummation of the Union scheme, which it is expected will be carried into effect next Spring. Until that time it is only reasonable to suppose that politics will slumber in oblivion. An endeavor will no doubt be made to impugn the financial policy of the Government; in fact it is already broadly asserted that it has had the effect of causing the suspension of the bank of Upper Canada. It is not to be denied that the Government scheme for raising a loan of five millions has had a bad effect upon the monetary condition of the country; but it is by no means probable that the stoppage of the bank of Upper Canada has resulted from the scheme. The Administration bids fair to enjoy a happy relief from all political excitement during the next four or five months. It is not known whether delegates proceed to England in connection with the Confederation plan, but it is not expected that they will go before the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, so as to be present during the discussion of the question in the House of Commons.

THE MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS.

There is nothing new with regard to military movements, the additional troops from England not having arrived, with the exception of some three hundred men. It is intended to station a battalion at Brantford, an important point in case troops should be required at Port Colborne, Fort Erie, or any other place in that direction, as the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad runs through the town. Ample accommodation has been obtained, and the supposition is that the troops will be permanently located at Brantford. The most extreme western point for troops is London, and none will be stationed beyond that, as they could be moved at very short notice to any place on Lake Erie, Detroit River, or Lake Huron, by railroad. A battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles is already in London, the left wing of the Sixteenth Regiment having been sent into the neighboring town of Stratford, and to the frontier. They will concentrate in this city, and the entire regiment be located here for the winter. It is thought that we will also have a field battery of artillery. At present there is only a volunteer battery. With the Sixteenth Regiment we will have quite a considerable force in this place, which is the nearest city to the frontier, and more exposed than any other point along the Western peninsula.

THE ANNUAL RIFLE MATCHES.

The annual competition for prizes at rifle-shooting, under the auspices of the Seventh Military District Association and the Hamilton Victoria Rifle Club, were concluded to-day, having commenced on Wednesday. The weather being unfavorable the attendance on the grounds was small; the shooting, however, was excellent. A member of the City Council carried away two first prizes. At a distance of 900 yards he made three bull's eyes and two centres, counting for the first 12, and the centres 6; and at 1,000 yards he made two bull's eyes and three misses; but the wind was blowing strongly at the time. At the 900 yards range, he could only have made two points more under any circumstances. The competition throughout was quite brisk. Three members of the City Council contested for prizes, and all were successful. The Whitworth rifle appears to be the best in use among the competitors, but some of the prizes were taken with the ordinary Enfield, with which the volunteers have recently been supplied in place of the old ones. The highest score made in the matches was 52, at 500, 700 and 900 yards—fifteen shots in all, with a Whitworth rifle.

GEORGIA.

THE GOLD MINES.

The Principal Vein Mines—Their Formation—Improved Mining Appliances—Character of the Population—Routes to the Diggings—The United States Mint—Cholera at Atlanta and Augusta—Sketch of the History of Three "Delegates from Georgia" to the Black-and-Tan Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DAHLONEGA, Lumpkin County, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

Since my last I have rambled considerably over that portion of the "Gold Belt" which lies within eight or ten miles of this place. The scenery is very fine, the climate exquisite, the water superexcellent, and though there are no castellated heights with their feudal or fairy legends, and no historical reminiscences connected with the country, there is much to enjoy in a trip through these mountains, even for one proof against gold-fever, and utterly averse to digging of any kind.

"Vein-mining" is the type of the gold disease which is now most prevalent, and hitherto very little known in these parts. It is now very prevalent and active, developing itself in an irruption of machinery and in the most daring liberties with the streams and water-courses.

The Jones vein, about six or eight miles north of Dahlonega; the Pigeon Roost vein, upon which Mr. PRIDE's company are making great preparations to operate, between three and four miles southwest of this place, on the west side of Cane Creek, near the road leading to Auraria; the "Battle Branch" vein, one and a half miles southwest of Auraria, on the Etowah River; the 1,052 and 1,031 veins, so called from the numbers of the lots on which they are situated, about one mile from Dahlonega, on the Yohoolah Creek; the Rutherford vein, two miles northeast of Auraria; and the Griffith vein, one mile south of the Rutherford vein, are the spots where gold is said to be most abundant, and where capital, skill, and enterprise are about to be employed to add it to the available wealth of the nation. There are other veins, said to be very rich, in Forsyth County, thirty miles southwest of this place, belonging to the RUTHERFORD Brothers and Mr. ROBERTS, and the Franklin vein, which belongs to Mr. DEARING; and there are others near Acworth, Marietta, and Alatoona, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. These veins are in the Gold Belt proper, but there are still others outside it in Habersham, Hall, Hart, Columbia and Carroll Counties, of the value and productiveness of which many encouraging stories are told.

I have named above the principal veins which have most fame and most promise, but there are a number of others called after the persons owning them, such as the Lewis, Wood and Lord's mines, which are being worked, and with a fair prospect of great success.

The gold in these veins is mostly found imbedded in sulphuret of iron and quartz—sometimes in quartz only, and sometimes, but rarely, in slate. The veins, as I have already remarked, run parallel with the formation of the country, which is northeast and southwest, corresponding with the Alleghanies.

Eighty feet below the water level, and about one hundred and forty feet below the spot where the first gold was found, is the greatest depth that was reached by those who first essayed vein mining; therefore experienced miners, who have been accustomed to mines 1,000 or 1,500 feet deep, confidently believe that, with proper machinery, and all the necessary appliances, the idea that the Georgia gold mines are all "pockets," will be exploded.

Hitherto, also, the mode of extracting the gold has been of the rudest and most simple, and it is believed that by the introduction of the smelting process, the per centage of gold per bushel will be more than doubled. Extravagant advocates of the smelting process assert that it will yield forty times as much gold as by the best known system of amalgamation.

From what I have seen and heard, I think there can be little doubt as to the existence of gold in vast quantities in these veins, and that when sufficient capital and skill are brought to bear to work them, they will prove amply remunerative. Squatters, with a shovel and a tin pan, now succeed in picking up the gold of other people, and in supporting themselves and their families by this dishonest industry.

I purposely abstain from communicating any of the tales which I have heard of the comparative richness of these veins. I have invariably found that the very richest in reputation are those which the owners wish to sell, and I am therefore slow to credit their representations. The only mines for sale concerning which I should implicitly believe all that the owners say, are the Rutherford mines, which belong to the Professor of Mathematics in the University of Georgia. They are certainly rich, and are in the market because the Professor is unable to work them, and does not believe in the success of individual mining. He is a most worthy man to whom undeviating truth is second nature.

The land about here is as I have said very hilly almost reaching mountains. But many of these precipitous hill sides are very rich and yield large crops of corn and potatoes. The farms on the banks of the Etowah River, are as fine as I ever saw. The people near here are, for the most part, poor, ignorant, idle, and good for nothing. Since the discovery of gold a majority of them have eked out a precarious existence by stealing the surface gold from the lots of absent owners. On the fine farms of the Etowah Valley, the community is much more intelligent, more prosperous and honest.

Mr. DANIEL NEISLER who lives about three miles from this town on the Chestatee River, is perhaps the most influential man in Lumpkin County. He owns several thousand acres of land.

Mr. HOCKENHULL, an Englishman by birth is another influential citizen. He lives comfortably on the Etowah River, and is the owner of the famous Battle Branch Vein. Mr. ROBERT MOORE is an extensive land agent in Dahlonega who has resided here for the last quarter of a century, knows everybody and everything, and can give the best and most reliable information concerning the diggings generally.

The easiest and best route by which to get here is to go to Atlanta and proceed hither by the stage (distance 60 miles) which leaves Atlanta every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There is also a good road hither from Athens, Clarke County, between which place and this there is a good deal of trade.

There is a United States Mint here, which is an immense building, in which, however, no gold has been refined or coined for many years. It is now occupied by a sergeant and a small squad of United States troops. I think the time is not far distant when it will be again used for the purpose for which it was erected.

I have just heard that the cholera has made its appearance at Atlanta and Augusta. It adds to the regret with which I leave this beautiful climate and return to what is conventionally called civilization.

The proceedings of the "Black and Tan Convention" at Philadelphia have caused a good deal of merriment among the mountaineers, especially the delegation from Georgia, and super-especially Messrs. MORSE, BAYLOR and BRYANT. Mr. MORSE was the proprietor and editor in the year 1861 of a little paper called the Bridgeport *Farmer*, published at Bridgeport, Conn., of which place MORSE is a native. He came South in that year or early in 1862, alleging that his office had been mobbed and property destroyed in consequence of his earnest advocacy of the South and the right of secession. On this representation Southern men gave him means to buy the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, of Augusta, which he edited until after the surrender as the organ of Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN. The most violent and bloodthirsty "anti-Yankee" articles appeared in his paper. He sold out this year and left Augusta, and the next thing heard of him is his appearance at the "Black and Tan Convention" as a delegate from Georgia! BRYANT was the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Augusta, an ex-Captain of United States Volunteers, never saw Georgia until after the surrender, and since his dismissal from the Bureau has edited a paper for the negroes called the *Loyal Georgian*. He is now under bonds to stand his trial for swindling negroes. As for BAYLOR, nobody knows where he hails from. He resided in Georgia during the years 1863 and 1864, was a violent Secessionist, got an appointment from Gov. BROWN as Agent for Georgia in Europe, started thither with some cotton in 1864, and turned up in New-York as a Union man.

QUONDAM.

VIRGINIA.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis—J. B. Baldwin's Letter on Secession and Treason—How it Has Been Received—The Next State Election—Popular Requirements for an Aspirant for the Gubernatorial Office—The Maine Election as Affecting the Constitutional Amendment in the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Sept. 21, 1866.

As the day for the opening of the adjourned session of the Circuit Court draws near, it is entirely natural that there should be all manner of rumors finding their way into print concerning JEFFERSON DAVIS and his forthcoming trial. Some of the tales may have a substratum of truth to rest upon, though the originators of them were entirely innocent of all knowledge of it. These tales were brought out by the periodical demand for something relating to the State prisoner, and not by reason that anything new or reliable had been discovered concerning him or his trial. The plain truth is that the intentions of the Government in the matter are being sedulously concealed, and there is to-day no more positive knowledge whether the trial will or will not take place than there was weeks ago. Mr. CHANDLER, the District-Attorney, may have gone to Washington—he goes there quite frequently—but that he has gone to arrange the programme of the approaching trial is a bit of information nobody has had from him, or from any other authentic source in Virginia.

Meantime there is little or no discussion about the trial in Virginia circles, and principally for the reason that everybody is convinced that it will never take place. But while this is true as to the trial of DAVIS in particular, the crime of treason and the legal status of the participants in the rebellion generally are just now being very widely canvassed by the Press, as a consequence of the recent letter of J. B. BALDWIN upon the subject. Mr. BALDWIN, it will be remembered, testified very distinctly before the Reconstruction Committee that he repudiated the term Secessionist, and considered himself and everybody else who had taken up arms against the Federal Government as legally amenable for the crime of treason. BALDWIN being generally considered one of the ablest lawyers in the State, this opinion created very widespread consternation, and one of the many whom it made uncomfortable addressed him a letter asking an explanation. In his reply he holds distinctly to the opinion expressed before the Committee, but while asserting the undoubted legal rights of the General Government in the premises, says that the enforcement of those rights, even in one single instance, would be a glaring blunder in policy upon the part of the Government. This crumb thrown to the whale was of course not sufficient, and the Press of the State have of late been amusing themselves and readers by attacking the loyal position he assumed. In the course of these provincial editorials a great deal of unprofitable talk about State sovereignty and the abstract right of secession has been indulged in, which has at least forced the conviction that the writers of them would consider the trial of anybody for taking arms against the Government as an act of crime and tyranny unparalleled in the history of the world.

But whatever may be the opinions of either editors or people on the abstract question of secession, there can be no doubt that both will do anything or everything rather than again attempt its practical enforcement. I have so often asserted this point, and adduced so many incidents and facts in its support, that I do not intend now to go at it *in extenso*. In May next the people of Virginia will have the opportunity to give the lie to the Radical assertion of their disloyalty, and I have no doubt they will do it. At that time occurs the most important election that has ever taken place in the Old Dominion, all the elective State officers as well as the legislature and members of the Fortieth Congress being chosen at that time. Where so important an election as this so near at hand in any of the Northern States, there would be at least some undercurrent of talk as to the candidates, but here nothing of the kind has yet taken place. Even the great office of Governor, with its large salary of $5,000 per annum, its long tenure of four years, and its extensive powers, has had nobody named in connection with it, and nothing is certain about it except that there is scarcely a man in the State who harbors a thought of PIERPOINT for a second terms. Speaking generally, it can even now be safely asserted that the first Governor elected by the people of Virginia since the war will be a man of anti-secession proclivities up to the beginning of the war, but who sustained the State heartily and sincerely after secession was an accomplished fact. Being such a man he will be furthermore one who has as heartily and sincerely acquiesced in the results of the war—in a word, a man thoroughly reconstructed and worthy of the confidence of the General Government. As to the members of Congress to be elected I much fear that THADDEUS STEVENS has made it impossible to elect a single man who could or would take the test oath.

Since the Maine election and the constantly brightening prospects of the Radicals in the other States, there seems to be an inquiry springing up in the public mind at the North, as to whether the Southern States would not ratify the Constitutional Amendments as a means of escape from the worse evils that might come upon them under continued Radical rule in case of their refusal. If they should adopt them, the way to national peace would undoubtedly be much shortened, and the revolutionary cabal, composed of such men as BROWNLOW and BUTLER, shorn of its power. So far as Virginia is concerned, I think I can answer this interesting and important question. The present Legislature, I cannot conceive it possible, would, under any circumstances whatever, ratify these amendments, and the Legislature to be elected next Spring, as things now stand, will be much less likely than the present one to do anything of the kind. At this moment I do not know of a man in the State of any standing or influence who is in favor of such action on the part of the State. What the complications of the future may do, it is, of course, impossible to say. I am speaking of things as they are now. That the Radicals will retain their preponderance in the Fortieth Congress, and attempt to put the theories of THADDEUS STEVENS into practice against them, are contingencies the Southern people have never allowed themselves to consider. What they would do, or how attempt to extricate themselves from the jaws of the destroyer, should these events come to pass, it is just now impossible to say. They would do something—it is foreign to the American to all

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Magazines for October—Harper's, the Atlantic, Hours at Home, Our Young Folks, the Eclectic, &c.

—When it became apparent that the war was drawing to a close people wondered what the daily papers would do for news. They have managed to keep their columns filled, and well filled too, since the advent of peace, and the query regarding them has given place to another—what themes did magazine writers discuss before the war? Certainly, since the close of our four years' struggle we have had enough sketches of all kinds founded upon phases and facts of the war to make a distinct literature by itself, and yet there is every indication that this era has but just opened. In the October number of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,) for instance, five of the fifteen articles, covering sixty-four of the one hundred and nineteen pages which precede the editor's "Easy Chair," are either personal experiences, or historical sketches of the war, or stories having for their staple incidents which are supposed to have transpired while it was in progress. Perhaps this may be a larger proportion of such material than the readers of *Harper's* usually have, but that writers should devote themselves to such topics, (for of how many similar articles which have been rejected do these that are published stand as indices,) and that the most popular magazine in the country should spare so much space to this class of literature, are significant and curious facts. Gen. STROTHER (Porte Crayon) continues his "Personal Recollections of the War" in the current number. While this paper, like those that have preceded it, contains numberless trivial personalities, the omission of which would add greatly to the interest of the series, these recollections still embody much that is curious and of real historical value. The account in this paper of Sowder's Battery will be entirely new, even to many of the closest students of our war literature. Mr. ABBOTT gives the history of the war in the "Wilds of Arkansas," and the question as to who was responsible for the burning of Columbia is still further discussed in a communication by JAMES MCCARTER, of Columbia, who insists that the soldiers of SHERMAN'S army were alone guilty, a conclusion which Dr. GUERNSEY is not altogether inclined to accept. Prof. DE VERE gives a freedman's account, or rather allows a freedmen to give his own account of the hardships he endured while trying to escape from bondage. "Robbed of Half a Million" is a well told and well written although a rather exaggerated story of the experiences of an unfortunate Paymaster. The narrative of "Mrs. Roth's Bridal Tour" is so vividly given that the reader for the moment forgets its inherent improbabilities. The experiences of that adventurous Englishman, Mr. J. MACGREGOR, M. A., with his famous canoe *Rob Roy*, a boat 15 feet long, 28 inches broad, nine inches deep, drawing when manned (with one man) three inches and weighing but 80 pounds, and in which he traveled a thousand miles chiefly in the rivers of England, France and Switzerland, are very racily summed up. History is represented in an illustrated account of "Lady Godiva at Home"—and on horseback, too; natural history in a brief sketch of "The Ugly Toad," and the economies of domestic life in an article entitled "Cost of a Home." Many who consider themselves frugal housekeepers would be puzzled to make their annual accounts accord with the aggregates this writer makes, and in which he brings down the expenses of "self" and "wife" to $2,027.

—There are but few salient points in the articles which the *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) brings us. In "Childhood; a Study," some one, whose name the publishers do not communicate, calls up reminiscences of that stage of existence, the truthfulness and accuracy of which every one will indorse. Mrs. DIAZ throws a love story into the rather awkward form of a diary. A scholarly and accurate statement of the "Darwinian Theory" is given by CHAS. J. SPRAGUE, and Mr. F. SHELDON discusses "The Various Aspects of the Woman Question," in a dialogue which is supposed to be carried on between Aristarchus and Hipparchis, neither of whom helps us along much toward the solution of the problems presented. In "Scarabæi ed Altri" Mr. W. J. STILLMAN gives pretty satisfactory proof that at some time or other he has been badly bitten by the beetle, for after telling why the ancients treated the insect of which he writes with such veneration, he solemnly warns the reader; "If your fancy finds any satisfaction in 'Scarabæi ed Altri,' let your acquisition stop with the first example—take a sample from antiquity. If you feel in you the capacity of loving them, let them alone." It is really worth while to read HAWTHORNE'S notes this month to see how a writer of distinction feels when he is so unfortunate as to get a "black eye"—even if the calamity overtakes him while engaged in the innocent and laudable occupation of wood chopping. He writes: "I arose about seven and found that the upper part of my nose, and the region round about, was grievously discolored; and at the angle of the left eye there is a great spot of almost black purple, and a broad streak of the same hue semi-circling beneath either eye, while green, yellow and orange overspread the circumjacent country. It looks not unlike a gorgeous sunset throwing its splendor over the heaven of my countenance. The devil take the stick of wood! What had I done that it should bemaul me so?" The rest of the notes are full to overflowing, of characteristic comments on country life. Mr. HENRY JAMES contributes a very appreciative, but nevertheless a discriminating, *critique* upon GEORGE ELLIOT'S novels. In spite of "Felix Holt," he declares Mrs. LEWES a Conservative, and asserts that in morals her problems are still the "old-time problems," for he thinks that what moves her most is the idea of a conscience harrassed by the memory of slighted obligations. A paper on the Norman conquest, by C. C. HAZEWELL, and a political disquisition, "The Usurpation," by Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL—the title of which sufficiently indicates its character—complete the prose of the number. The poetry of the number is: "Her Pilgrimage," by Gen. H. S. SARGENT, and "Miantowona," a rather ambitious effort, by Mr. ALDRICH, upon reading which every one, whether justly or unjustly, will exclaim, "Longfellow!"

—The papers in *Hours at Home* (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) are both varied and entertaining in subject, and several of them, in respect of ability and literary excellence, are far superior to the usual range of magazine literature. Dr. BUSHNELL'S address before the Porter Rhetorical Society of Andover Theological Seminary, upon "Pulpit Talent," which was briefly sketched in the TIMES upon the occasion of its delivery, will naturally first attract attention, and for directness, earnestness, force, originality of thought and eloquence of expression, as well as for the real practical value of its suggestions, it deserves to be ranked with the best of the productions of the gifted author. "The History and Dignity of Apples," by EDWARD SPENCER, is a very gracefully written and entertaining paper upon a theme which will soon be in everybody's mouth, and, as is most fitting, a vein of genial humor runs through the disquisition which also displays not a little knowledge of the older English writers. Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN gives sketches of the American artists, WILLIAM BRADFORD and WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT. The paper has one decided fault—it is too brief. Verona, Mantua and Virgiliana, the two first of which places have recently attracted some attention, are described in a spirited manner by Dr. GILBERT HAVEN; Dr. SCHAFF gives a short account of the "Council of Nice." Prof. TEN BRINK in "the Religious Drama in the Bavarian Highlands," sketches a celebration which will doubtless be decidedly novel to very many magazine readers; and Dr. HARBAUGH gives an account of the life and writings of PAUL HERREL, whom he very appropriately terms "the German Burns." "Jane Gurley's Story" resolves its close in this number, and Mrs. H. K. POTWIN contributes a short but pleasing tale of domestic life, under the title "The Wife's Ambition." The poetry of the number is "Desmodia," by MARY E. ATKINSON;" "The Campagna of Rome," by BESSIE B. PARKES; "When," by GEORGE COOPER, and "The Hour of Praise," by H. V. T. This number completes the third volume of *Hours at Home*, and the publishers call attention to the fact that no less than two hundred writers have thus far contributed to its pages. In respect of variety of contents and general editorial ability, *Hours at Home* has been a decided improvement upon the models after which it was professedly formed, and as the sole representative of a large and powerful element in American literature, it deserves as large and even a larger circulation in this country than its ootemporaries have reached in England.

—The full page illustration given with *Our Young Folks*, (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) hardly has individuality and character enough to entitle it to the distinction of being printed on tinted paper. FENN'S design, which accompanies the "Nutting Song," is capital, and giving a song with the music, is a new and must become a favorite feature in this popular periodical if the plan is continued. Mrs. STOWE, LUCRETIA P. HALE, J. T. TROWBRIDGE and T. B. ALDRICH contribute to this number of *Our Young Folks*.

—It would be a well-deserved punishment if the clubs to which Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE belongs should exclude him from the privileges of membership for the cold-blooded manner in which he traduces his sex in his novel *The Claverings*, which the *Galaxy* is republishing. The instalment given in the number of that semi-monthly for Oct. 1, makes out Sir Hugh Clavering a brute and Harry Clavering a fool. That these are types of possible classes is undeniable, but the worst of it is that thus far in this story Mr. TROLLOPE has not given us a character deserving the name of man. The women introduced are of a rather higher grade than their male companions, but they are not sufficiently elevated to redeem the story. "Down in a Chine" is an awkwardly constructed and decidedly sensational story. It begins poorly and ends still worse. Miss CHESEBRO, in "Miss Martin and Miss Wier," refutes EUGENIE DE GUERIN'S assertion that there is no true friendship between women. Prof. BLOT gossips pleasantly about "Ancient and Modern Cookery," and among the other articles may be named as especially interesting an account of the "Ascent of Monte Rosa." "Live Metaphors" is a collection of slang phrases, most of which were dead long ago.

—The *Eclectic* (New-York: W. H. BIDWELL) is defaced with a miserably executed portrait of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. It is in strong contrast with the engravings which have lately prefaced this magazine, several of which have displayed much artistic skill. Among the more noticeable articles in the letterpress are REV. CHAS. KINGSLEY'S lecture on "Science;" the fourth of MATTHEW ARNOLD'S essays on "The Study of Celtic Literature;" a review of "Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies of the East," from the *North British*; "Alured," an allegory, by FRANCES POWER COBBE; reminiscences of WORDSWORTH, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. HALL; a review of George Eliot's novels, from *Macmillan's Magazine*, &c., &c.

—The *Sunday Magazine* and *Good Words* for September reach their American readers just as the October magazines make their appearance, but the difference in date amounts to little. English readers are by no means so exacting as their transatlantic cousins. So long as they are quietly entertained, they care but little whether the essays which do the work are upon topics pertaining to the hour and day; at least this is a fair inference from the ruling characteristics of these two magazines, which enjoy so wide a popularity abroad. Besides the continuation of Mrs. OLIPHANT'S serial, "Madonna Mary," *Good Words* has "Two Glasgow Stories," by Dr. MACLEOD; "The Last Eruptions and Present State of Vesuvius," by Prof. ANSTED, F. R. S.; "Christianity Vindicated from Alleged Tendencies to Persecution," by HENRY ROGERS, &c., &c. The *Sunday Magazine*, which must have been dull of late even for Englishmen, promises to redeem its character during the year, which begins with the next number. Among the special attractions announced are: "My Chosen Friends," by JEAN INGELOW; "The Seven Consciences, with Cases in Point," by JOHN DE LIEFDE, author of "Six Months Among the Charities of Europe;" "Studies of Old Testament Characters," by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.; "The Huguenot Family in the English Village," by SARAH TYTLER, author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline."

—The *Dental Cosmos*—(New-York and Philadelphia: S. S. WHITE)—for September, is largely occupied by the Transactions of the American Dental Association, which met in Boston last month. Composed of delegates from all parts of the country, this body embraces within its ranks men of the highest culture in their specialty. The Transactions, which have been prepared in a very thorough and creditable manner, by Dr. W. C. HORNE, of this city, present a valuable record of the status of the profession. The elevation of the standard of dental education received much attention from the Association, and in view of the opening of a Dental College in New-York the coming Winter, the subject should enlist the warmest sympathies of those in our community who are concerned in the advancement of this department of science.

—Miss THACKERAY'S story, "The Village on the Cliff," which has been running long enough in the *Cornhill Magazine* to have secured warm praise from English critics as a tale of domestic life, is commenced in *Every Saturday* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) for the week ending Sept. 29. The same number also contains SWINBURNE'S poem, "Cleopatra." Besides these attractions, EDMUND YATES continues his story of "Black Sheep;" the "Country Parson" reads us a pleasant lesson, and ANTHONY TROLLOPE tells us one of his most admirable tales.

Mysterious Disappearance—Probable Suicide.

The St. Joe (Mo.) *Union* has a detailed account of the mysterious disappearance and probable suicide of RICHARD V. SMITH, editor and proprietor of the *Farmers' Pearl*, a neat and able agricultural journal, published in that city. On Saturday night Mr. SMITH had in his possession over $1,000, which he carried on his person against the remonstrances of friends. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Sept. 8, his room-mate, Mr. O'REILLY, retired, leaving him in town. A note was left for Mr. O'REILLY during the night, but he did not receive it until 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. It was as follows:

"REILLY: Take charge of all my things, and keep them until my folks send for them. Come down to the boat at 4 in the morning. I am going to drown myself. Give my respects to the boys. Yours, as ever, RICHARD SMITH.

P. S.—Pack everything in my trunk and wardrobe. Go early for my clothes. I lost all my money, and I won't stay on earth no more."

Mr. O'REILLY regarded this as a jest, as SMITH was in good circumstances, and his business could not be seriously affected by the loss of even a much larger sum; and no other reason could be imagined for the rash act, as he was of a happy, joyous temperament, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. But as time passed, and he did not return, his friends were alarmed. The Police were notified of his disappearance, and search was made, but with out success. A young lady, to whom Mr. SMITH had been paying his addresses, received a note from him, inclosing a ring she had given him, and informing her, "Ere this reaches you, I will be dead," but assigning no reason for the act. The parents of SMITH reside in Aurora, Ill., and are wealthy. His mother visited him in St. Joe, and gave him the money he had lost. The whole case, thus far, is wrapped in mystery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Tax Levy for 1866—Large Increase in the Taxable Value of Real and Personal Estate—The Assessment Method Made to Fit Numbers.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

The Committee on Annual Taxes presented their report on the Comptroller's statement of the amount required to be raised by taxation during the current year. The following are the amounts required:

FOR STATE PURPOSES.

For common schools throughout the State	$468,946 26
For general purposes	1,456,467 00
For canals	977,425 49
Total	$2,902,849 27

FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

Advertising	$20,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	250 00
Care and Maintenance of Colse' or Harlem (Third avenue) Bridge	2,700 00
Children's Aid society	10,000 00
Contingencies, Comptroller's Office	2,000 00
Contingencies, Inspection of Buildings	1,500 00
College of the City of New-York	85,000 00
Coroners' Fees	20,000 00
County Contingencies	30,000 00
Court House (New)—Construction of	500,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	9,080 00
Defalcation of George H. E. Lynch	13,623 00
Disbursements of County Officers and Witnesses' Fees	60,000 00
Election Expenses	75,000 00
Harlem (New) Bridge—Construction of	186,876 00
Incumbrances in Harbor—Removal of	5,000 00
Interest on Harlem Free Bridge Bonds	1,400 00
Interest on Loans	80,000 00
Interest on Court House Stock	98,000 00
Interest on Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	36,000 00
Interest on Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	60,000 00
Interest on soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds	120,000 00
Interest on Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Redemption Bonds	56,802 00
Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds	240,000 00
Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2	26,362 00
Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 3	50,000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,000 00
Legal Expenses	7,500 00
Lighting, Cleaning, and Supplies for County Offices	57,000 00
Metropolitan Board of Health Fund	225,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	60,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	2,796 00
Nursery and Childs' Hospital	2,500 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	60,000 00
Police Fund	2,108,870 70
Police Contingen Expenses	9,700 00
Rents	14,450 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	10,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	36,380 00
Salaries—Executive Department	146,581 80
Salaries—Judiciary	425,500 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children of the City of New-York	78,500 00
Support of Detained Witnesses	2,000 00
Support of Prisoners in County Jail	5,000 00
Supplies for the Police	48,114 00
Armories and Drill-rooms	80,000 00
Total	$5,181,405 50

Deduct amount of revenue of the County not otherwise specially appropriated by law, in pursuance of the requirements of chapter 837 of the Laws of 1856, the same being estimated as stated in the Comptroller's communication to the Board, July 2, 1866, (Document No. 10, page 16 ..... 310 000 00

Total	$5,071,405 50

FOR CITY PURPOSES.

Advertising for the Common Council	$30,000 00
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	50,000 00
Alterations of Aqueduct, Eighty-sixth to Ninety-second streets	60,081 00
Belgian Pavement	50,000 00
Bridge over Broadway	15,000 00
Board of Health	2,500 00
Central Park—Maintenance and Government of	264,779 93
Charges on Arrears of Assessments	5,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	5,000 00
Cleaning Streets under Contract	501,500 00
Cleaning Streets under Board of Health	6,000 00
Cleaning Markets	25,000 00
City Chamberlain—Fees of	10,000 00
City Dispensaries	8,000 00
City Contingencies	50,000 00
Contingencies—Mayor's Office	18,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	18,000 00
Contingencies—Law Department	59,522 00
Contingencies—Street Department	15,000 00
Contingencies—City Inspector's Department	6,172 81
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Department	5,000 00
Donations	10,000 00
Donations, special	110,286 05
Donations to the Blind	16,500 00
Deficiencies in Office of Public Administrator, in 1865	43,000 00
Deficiencies in Compiling and Embellishing Corporation Manuel, 1865	19,321 10
Deficiencies—Croton Aqueduct Department	4,500 00
Expenses of Market Commission—Eighteenth Ward	8,000 00
Election Expenses	40,000 00
Flagging Sidewalks and Fencing Vacant Lots	2,000 00
Fire Machines and Apparatus	48,614 20
Fire Telegraph	30,000 00
Inebriate Asylum	100,000 00
Iron Railing—New Reservoir Square	15,000 00
Judgments	143,000 00
Lamps and Gas	763,745 00
Lands and Places	30,000 00
Lands Purchased for Taxes and Assessments	50,000 00
Laying out the City North of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street	12,000 00
Legal Expenses of Corporation Officers	15,300 00
Metropolitan Fire Deparment Fund	870,000 00
Mount Morris-square, Improvement of	10,000 00
Monument in Greenwood Cemetery	15,000 00
Opening New Streets—Expenses of	10,000 00
Police Station-houses	27,000 00
Police Telegraph	7,300 00
Printing for the Common Council	50,000 00
Printing for Departments	30,000 00
Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs	40,000 00
Public Drinking Hydrants and Urinals	10,000 00
Public Charities and Corrections	967,889 08
Public Instruction	2,454,327 54
Rents	50,000 00
Real Estate Expenses	30,000 00
Removing Night Soil, Offal and Dead Animals	33,000 00
Roads and Avenues	60,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	127,100 00
Salaries—Mayor's Office	36,500 00
Salaries—Department of Finance	160,000 00
Salaries—Street Department	137,180 80
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department	91,780 00
Salaries—Law Department	39,500 00
Salaries—City Inspector's Department	25,000 00
Salaries—Commissioners of Health	1,258 32
Salaries—Board of Assessors—Arrears	8,222 20
Salaries—Board of Assessors	7,200 00
Salaries—Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	3,000 00
Salaries—City Courts	174,600 00
St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church	50,000 00
Sixth Precinct Station-house	10,000 00
Special Appropriations by Legislature	54,165 69
Stationery and Blank Books	40,000 00
Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning	100,000 00
Street Improvements	5,500 00
Streets—Repaving and Repairs	100,000 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices	70,000 00
Tenth Precinct Station-house	15,000 00
Twenty-first Precinct Station-house	25,000 00
Water-pipes and laying	175,000 00
Wells and Pumps—repairing and cleaning	4,000 00
Working Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street	25,000 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	200,000 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1857	183,964 24
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1898	26,465 00
Interest on Central Park additional Fund Stock	89,900 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876	145,000 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1887	124,992 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1895	26,000 00
Interest on Public Building Stock No. 3	2,500 00
Interest on Public Education Stock of 1875	7,700 00
Interest on New-York City Stock, for docks and slips	25,000 00
Interest on Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	3,995 00
Interest on Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1875	164,880 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds	29,400 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds	34,950 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 5	25,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 6	25,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 7	25,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 8	25,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 9	30,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 10	30,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 11	24,784 02
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 12	14,000 00
Public Building Stock No. 3—Redemption of	50,000 00
Public Education Stock of 1872—Redemption of	4,657 36
Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	17,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1879	85,972 30
Revenue Bonds issued for the payment of judgments, redemption of	119,752 58
Assessments vacated by orders of the Supreme Court	50,000 00
Regulating and grading north half of Seventy-seventh-street, between Fourth and Ninth avenues	20,000 00
Regulating and grading southern half of [illegible] street, between [illegible] and Eighth avenues	25,000 00
Total	$10,423,407 91

Deduct amount of revenue of the County not otherwise specially appropriated by law, in pursuance of the requirements of chapter 837 of the Laws of 1856, the same being estimated as stated in the Comptroller's communication to the Board July 2, 1866, (Doc. No. 10, pages 14 and 15) 2,000,000 00

Total	$8,457,357 39

The following statement of the relative value of the real and personal estate in the City and County of New-York, as assessed in 1865 and 1866, was also appended to the report:

Wards.	Assistants of 1865.	Assistants of 1866.	Increase.
First	$35,349,250	$40,077,250	$4,928,000
Second	16,986,200	21,286,800	1,300,600
Third	25,722,840	28,550,000	2,827,160
Fourth	3,...	3,...	77,150
Fifth	21,217,300	22,182,900	965,600
Sixth	3,496,000	12,814,600	318,600
Seventh	12,417,599	17,562,799	145,200
Eighth	18,361,600	18,886,700	475,100
Ninth	15,940,200	16,294,600	353,400
Tenth	9,124,600	9,691,300	567,325
Eleventh	10,...	11,042,000	1,581,675
Twelfth	18,177,305	18,181,680	204,375
Thirteenth	5,553,400	5,645,700	92,300
Fourteenth	13,626,300	13,979,300	353,000
Fifteenth	28,277,000	31,570,300	3,293,300
Sixteenth	18,867,450	19,807,310	939,860
Seventeenth	19,776,200	22,072,300	2,296,100
Eighteenth	29,...	31,...	1,...
Nineteenth	23,070,940	37,660,050	14,565,110
Twentieth	28,177,900	18,992,918	813,018
Twenty-first	35,...	37,...	7,...
Twenty-second	19,825,515	24,052,715	4,227,200
Total	427,450,984	476,992,084	51,541,100

	Personal Estate.	Personal Estate.	Personal Estate
Resident	162,963,154	206,809,278	43,826,124
Non Resident	18,441,317	21,385,696	52,944,974
Total Personal	181,423,471	257,994,974	76,571,503
Real est'e for 1865	427,450,984	476,992,084	21,541,100
Personal est'e "	181,423,471	257,994,974	76,571,503
Total	608,874,455	736,987,058	128,112,603
Total valuation for 1866			$608,874,455
Total valuation for 1865			736,987,058
Increase in 1865			128,112,603
Total valuation in County			736,987,058

The report of the Committee was laid over until Wednesday next.

[From the documents given above it appears that the rate of taxation this year will be about $2 30 per $100.]

After disposing of some routine business the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Fire in Avenue A—Soldiers' Monument in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Councilman MACKAY:

Whereas, On the morning of the 23d instant, a disastrous conflagration occurred in this city on the corner of Avenue A and Thirteenth street, by which a whole family were destroyed; and

Whereas, By a careful examination of the said premises, made by Coroner Wm. C. GOVER, that gentleman is impressed with the belief that such lamentable occurrence was the act of an incendiary, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council hereby authorizes the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of such persons, that the same may be brought to speedy justice. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A concurrence was had with the Aldermanic resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to contract for the erection in Greenwood Cemetery of a monument to deceased soldiers.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, President BRICK in the Chair.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract for the erection of a a monument to deceased soldiers in Greenwood Cemetery, the cost not to exceed $15,000, was adopted.

Resolutions in favor of paving various streets with the "Nicholson" pavement were laid over, and the Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Recent Fire in Avenue-A—Search for the Incendiary—Letter from Coroner Gover to Mayor Hoffman.

The recent terrible tragedy in Avenue-A, when five persons were burned to death in the tenement house standing on the corner of Thirteenth-street, continues to attract considerable interest and attention. All day yesterday, as on Sunday, large crowds of spectators gathered about the premises, which were examined with all that morbid curiosity so frequently exhibited on such occasions, and the two or three policemen posted in the neighborhood, had their time fully occupied in keeping these ever-changing crowds in order.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Fire Marshal, several of the Police Captains and Coronor GOVER visited the scene of the catastrophe during the day. From all their several inquiries and deductions the impression that the fire derived its origin from the hand of an incendiary, drew deeper and deeper. No one had been stirring about the building at the time the fire occurred, and it is therefore supposed that the fiend who caused this terrible loss of life, laid his torch to the outside steps of the yard, they being evidently the first to take fire.

ACTION OF THE CORONER.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner GOVER addressed the following letter to His Honor the Mayor, asking him to offer a reward for the apprehension of the incendiary:

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 Centre-street, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

HON. SIR: I desire to respectfully acquaint you with the circumstances of the lamentable conflagration occurring on the morning of the 23d inst. at the corner of Avenue A and Thirteenth-street, and by which I deeply regret to state that a whole family, consisting of five persons, were burned to death, and a number of others also so severely injured that their lives are despaired of.

Upon an examination of the premises and the place where the fire originated, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the occurrence was the work of an incendiary, exhibiting a most terrible and fearful example of the reckless depravity at present existing in our community.

With the view, Sir, of stimulating exertions to the discovery of the heartless wretch or wretches who, in the dead hour of the night, would apply the torch to a dense-ly filled tenement, and ruthlessly destroy the aged and the young, I would desire that you might offer a suitable reward for the detection and conviction of such persons, that they may be brought to speedy justice, and receive the re-ward due to so infamous a crime.

With great respect, I am yours truly,
W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution was offered requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the incendiaries.

THE DECEASED FAMILY.

Preparations are in progress for the interment of the unfortunate family who were thus destroyed at one fell swoop. They have no relatives in this City except a nephew, Mr. CORNELIUS ROTGIER, was insured for $400 in the Butchers' Insurance Company on his furniture and household effects, there will be no difficulty in providing the necessary funds for defraying the funeral expenses.

The HARTZ family, now at Bellevue Hospital, are reported doing well, though the father is quite low yet. The name of the person who assisted in rescuing the HARTZ family should have been given as E. T. MCDONALD.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

He is Arrested by a Police Captain and Attempts to Escape—A Desperate Struggle the Result—The Prisoner Given up to the Boston Police.

On the 10th inst. a burglarious entry was effected into two dwellings at Beverly Farms, a village near the City of Boston, and the thieves succeeded in securing and carrying off nearly $6,000 worth of silver ware and other household property. The facts connected with this robbery have already appeared in the telegraphic columns of the *Times*. It created a great excitement at the time in the quiet neighborhood where it had been committed. As soon as the Boston Police authorities learned the fact that a burglary had been committed, Officers KIRK, WADE and LISCOTT, of the State Police, were placed upon the track of the thieves, who, it appears, were well known. Their names were WM. H. COOLEY *alias* Coal-Oil Jimmy, GEO. E. KENNISTON and GEO. J. GRAY, *alias* Williams. About 6 o'clock the following morning these State constables overtook the three burglars at Chelsea Beach, being fortunate enough to find them in possession of the plunder. They attempted to arrest the desperadoes, which resulted in a determined resistance on the part of the thieves. As the three burglars had commenced using their revolvers, the officers followed their example and kept up a steady fire upon the fugitives. During the *melée* "Coal Oil Jimmy" was shot dead, and GRAY was severely wounded in the left arm, partially disabling him, though he succeeded in using all his cartridges for the exclusive benefit of Officer KIRK, several of the bullets grazing the officer's coat collar, and one lodging in the breast of his coat, not, however, causing any wound.

Strange enough, KENNISTON was secured uninjured, though his wounded comrade GRAY managed to escape. After lodging their prisoner in jail and leaving directions about bringing the dead robber, Officers KIRK and JONES came on to this City in search of GRAY, who, they had reason to believe, was hiding in the metropolis. On their arrival both officers placed themselves in communication with Capt. JOURDAN, who commands the police of the Sixth Precinct, and requested his aid in their proposed search. The Captain made sundry inquiries about town, in a quiet way, and learned that a young man answering the description of GRAY, was living with his aunt, a Mrs. MILES, at No. 73 Mott-street.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. JOURDAN made a successful reconnoissance of the neighborhood in which GRAY was said to be concealed, and finding that the object of his search was safely ensconced at No. 73 Mott-street, he caused the fugitive burglar to be called from his place of concealment by one of his subalterns and decoyed down into the direction of the Sixth Ward Station-house, to which he was soon in safety. GRAY offered very little resistance, appearing quite glad that the chase was over. He was then taken to Police Headquarters in custody of Capt. JOURDAN, and they reached the corner of Centre and Leonard streets, GRAY suddenly turned and dealt the Captain a heavy blow with his clenched fist, hitting him on the neck and knocking him down, at the same time uttering an oath and remarking "You can't take me." He then ran rapidly through Leonard toward Baxter-street and the Five Points, with the intention, no doubt, of plunging into one of the numerous hiding-places abounding in that vicinity.

The blow received by Capt. JOURDAN did not disable him, and he soon recovered, when the pursuit was resumed. On reaching Baxter-street GRAY ran with rapidity through the Five Points, being followed by the cry of "stop thief," uttered by Capt. JOURDAN. Officer RIKER, of the Sixth Precinct, heard the cry and intercepted the fugitive, and he and the Captain clapped their hands simultaneously upon the escaping burglar. As soon as they had thus reached GRAY the Captain repaid the blow he had received by planting his fist on the thief's temple, and laying him sprawling upon the sidewalk. GRAY was then secured and locked up in the Station-house.

At a later hour of the afternoon the prisoner was handed over to the Boston officers, and he was last evening taken on board the Boston steamer *en route* for that city. While in the Station-house GRAY made a full confession of his complicity in the Beverly burglary, stating that "Coal Oil Johnny" had been a determined burglar all his life. GRAY is a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, and stated that he had been in the employ of Col. BAKER, of the War Department, as a Special Detective, at Chicago. Of course this statement must be taken for what it is worth.

The following letter from the Chief of Police of Boston gives some further particulars of the affair:

OFFICE OF CONSTABLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, No. 50 BROOMFIELD-STREET, BOSTON, Sept. 24, 1866.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, New-York:

SIR: On the night of the 10th instant a very daring burglary was committed in two dwelling-houses at a place called Beverly Farms, eighteen miles distant from this city. Three of my deputies watched for the burglars, and attacked them after the commission of the deed, and took from them about $4,000 worth of silverware after a very fierce combat, in which one of the burglars (named WM. E. COOLEY) was shot and killed. One of my officers was shot in the knee, and GEORGE H. KENNISTON, another of the burglars, was captured and committed to jail. Another burglar in the affair, GEO. H. GRAY, was wounded, but succeeded in making his escape.

We have sought him since in Boston and vicinity to no effect, but we have every indication that he has gone to your City.

As it appears by the confession of KENNISTON (the burglar now in custody) that this gang has during a long time past committed burglaries in your City, I therefore request, in the name of this Commonwealth, the services of your Department to endeavor to find this criminal, GEORGE H. GRAY, a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high, swarthy skin, dark hair and eyes, short stubby nose, supposed to have been shot in the left arm; had on when last seen a black frock coat, pants and vest; had a fashion to button the lower button of his coat. He had when he ran away a bunch of very fine keys and eleven silver spoons in his pocket. I regret I have not a better description of the man. I trust, from the known vigilance of your officers, that success in detecting this burglar may meet your efforts.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. JONES,
Constable of the Commonwealth.

The Cholera.

The following are the cholera cases reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday:

1. NANCY HARRISON, aged 42 years, Ireland, No. 34 Mulberry-street.
2. FREDERICK MERZ, aged 42 years, Germany, No. 445 West Thirty-sixth-street. Dead.
3. PETER ADLER, aged 6 years, United States, No. 420 Tenth-avenue.
4. JOHN J. FRICKEN, aged 20 years, Germany, No. 63 Baxter-street.
5. MARGARET HOUSE, aged 55 years, Ireland, No. 15 Mott-street. Dead.
6. BRIDGET KANE, aged 46 years, No. 476 Pearl-street.
7. CATHARIN

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 24, 1866.

$24,000	U. S. 6-20s, C. '67	112¼	100	Canton Co	84
15,000	U. S. 6s, '67, R	106	100	do	84
25,000	do	106	100	Mar. Min. Co	14¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	111½	200	Mariposa Pf	45
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	111½	100	do	45
1,000	U. S. 1-20s, R '63	110¾	100	do	45
1,000	U. S. 1-20s, C. '62	110¾	300	Dubuq Nav. Co	108¾
14,000	U. S. 1-20s, C. '65	108¾	300	Roc. Water P	53¾
60,000	do	108¾	100	do	53¾
12,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	97	100	do	53¾
500	do	97	100	do	53¾
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	105	200	do	53¾
	First Ser	105¾	200	do	53¾
2,000	do 2d Ser	103¾	100	do	53¾
20,000	N. Y. City Bounty	110	100	N. Y. Central	91¾
	Yr. Loan	103¼	200	do	91¾
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	99	200	Erie R	75¾
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	104	100	do	75¾
11,000	Tenn. 6s, ——, r-o	74½	400	do	75¾
1,000	do	74½	1	do	75¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n	72¾	600	do	75¾
1,000	do	72¾	100	do	75¾
2,000	do	72¾	500	Hud. R. R	121¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	68	1400	Reading R	116¾
12,000	Virginia 6s	71	100	do	116¾
5,000	Virginia 6s, r-o	71	100	do	116¾
11,000	Va. 6s, ——, r-o	74½	400	do	116¾
1,000	do	74½	1	do	116¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n	72¾	600	do	116¾
1,000	do	72¾	100	do	116

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. PONGO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, G. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, &c.; Mesdames Cole, Cane, Henry, Lewis, Rosita, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES. Characters by the full company

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, OSANORE; or, THE FORTUNES OF A SOLDIER, and THE SPECTRE OF THE LAKE.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, American opera, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, in which the following artists will appear: Miss Fannie Stockton, Miss Minnie Geary, Miss Lizzie Allen, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. S. Duchesne, Mr. H. Montrose, Mr. E. Warden, Mr. H. Leighton, Mr. C. Caldwell.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2½, FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW. EVENING at 7½, OLD FOLKS AT HOME. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 3 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. CAMELS, AN HORRIBLE TALE, THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, and SOLON SHINGLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8, OPENING WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, A MIRACLE.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The TIMES will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the WEEKLY TIMES, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

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THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Saturday evening, three lads named AUGUSTUS LEHVAR, GEORGE W. LEMON and FRANK LISCOMB, were arrested at Baltimore, on the charge of having absconded from Salem, Mass. It appears from the information received by the Police, that LEHVAR stole about $600 from his father, and with his companions started on a tour. It was discovered that they took a southward direction, and a telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Police of several cities. On the person of LEHVAR was found a little over $300. Neither of the boys is more than 14 years of age. They were confined to await the arrival of their parents.

The Mayor of St. Louis has appointed Oct. 4 as a day for thanksgiving for the deliverance of the city from the cholera. A dispatch from that city, Sept. 23, states, however, that although the Board of Health makes no reports in regard to cholera now, the disease still lurks in some of the dirtiest parts of the city, and there are probably ten or a dozen deaths per day.

The experiments now in progress at Fortress Monroe, under the direction of a Board of Engineer officers, seem to indicate that the present manner of building stone and brick fortifications is but a waste of time and material. Under the blows of the projectiles from the smooth-bore and rifled Rodman guns the iron-clad granite target already shows immense breaches in it, and around it broken blocks of stone and cement lie strewn and togeth. Fissures and crevices, with the projecting bolts, appear in every direction above the iron armature, while the strong wall bulges out in a manner almost impossible to credit.

In Yarmouth, Mass., a few nights since, Mrs. ELIZABETH I. FISHER, while engaged in putting a stray kitten out of her house, discovered a man wrapped in a quilt under a cot-bedstead in one of the rooms. She refrained from making any alarm, but continued calling the cat, and having hastily put on some clothes, went to a neighbor's for assistance. On her return with aid the intruder, finding his presence discovered, succeeded in escaping, leaving behind his hat. He had searched some drawers where valuable papers were kept, but found no money therein.

A collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the 19th inst., resulting in the killing of seven and the wounding of seventeen persons. When the up train reached De Soto it was discovered that Chickasahay Bridge was out of order, and the passengers were left at De Soto while the locomotive, with two lumber cars, pushed on to make the necessary repairs. They were met by the down train, which, having repaired the bridge, had crossed and was coming at the top of its speed to make up for lost time.

GEORGE E. GRAY *alias* Williams, one of a desperate gang of burglars who have lately been operating in the vicinity of Boston, to the extent of about $50,000, was arrested yesterday in this City by Capt. JOURDAN. On the way to headquarters, the desperado knocked the Captain down and fled but was speedily secured again, and is now in the hands of the Police awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts.

On Wednesday last an accident occurred at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, which, but for timely aid, might have proved a most serious affair. One of the decks of the *Wenapec*, having been painted with gum shellac, one of the sailors accidently dropped a lighted lantern on it. The shellac, becoming ignited, enveloped the deck in flames. By prompt action the fire was extinguished. Rumor says there was a large quantity of powder on the vessel at the time.

The half interest in the race horse *Dexter* belonging to the late GEORGE TROTTER, has been sold by CHARLES B. POPE, Esq., administrator of his estate, for the sum of $10,000 cash. The purchaser was A. W. FAWCETT, who owned the other half interest in the animal. The horse was originally purchased by TROTTER and FAWCETT for $14,000. In the last four months the horse earned for its owners more than $13,000, of which $9,000 were clear profit.

For some time past the City of Baltimore has been infested with a gang of desperate thieves and pickpockets, in part an importation, it is supposed, from this City. The head of Police has issued an order for the arrest of all parties having no visible means of support. Under the Vagrant act of Maryland, such parties must either leave the city or go to prison.

On Thursday, NORMAN BURTON, residing in Fairfield, Conn., went deliberately to a chopping-block and cut off his right hand at the wrist. He struck two or three blows before accomplishing his object. He had been insane for some years, and on being asked why he committed the deed, replied, "The Bible says, if thy hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee."

The Portland *Press* says that those in that city who were in the secret were not disappointed at BROWN'S losing the boat race at Springfield last Thursday, and did not bet a dollar upon him. The Springfield *Republican* says: "It was very evident on the start that BROWN did not intend to win the race, and no one was surprised to see him come home leisurely on the home-stretch behind all."

The American Colonization Society has purchased the ship *Golconda*, 1,016 tons, and intend to fit her up to carry emigrants to Liberia. She is expected to sail from Charleston, S. C., on the 1st of November. Upward of a thousand freedmen have applied to the Society for a passage this Fall. Many others are getting ready to embark next Spring.

The missionary vessel *Morning Star* was launched at East Boston Saturday in the presence of 3,000 spectators. The vessel, which cost $20,000, was paid for by the children of about 2,000 Sunday Schools throughout the globe. This vessel is to be wholly outfitted by the Missionary Board at Honolulu, engaged wholly in missionary work.

The canal between Washington and Alexandria is to be reopened. The business of the latter city, it is said, is rapidly increasing. New manufactories and mills are in process of erection, and there is every indication that the city will not only soon recover its former prosperity, but advance much further.

The Philadelphia Board of Health has resolved to suspend all sanitary operations, in consequence of the action of the Common Council on Thursday last, rejecting the ordinance which had been postponed through all the Summer, and which appropriated $20,000 to that body for the purpose of preserving the health of the city.

A well-dressed foreigner, who claimed to be a Prussian officer of high rank, and lately boarding at the Lindell Hotel, committed suicide in St. Louis on the 21st inst., by blowing out his brains with a pistol, at the New-York Hotel. He had been compelled to leave the Lindell for want of funds. He represented that an expected remittance had failed to arrive.

On Saturday last, at Richmond, Va., the directors of the National Express and Transportation Company, of which Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is President, made an assignment to Messrs. KELLY & BLAIR of all its property and effects for the benefit of creditors and others.

The Baltimore *Sun* is informed that arrangements are being perfected by which cotton will be shipped from New-Orleans to Liverpool by the ships of the Baltimore and New-Orleans line, and will be transferred to the Liverpool steamers at Baltimore.

The Baltimore papers report the mysterious disappearance of Mr. JAMES GRAHAM, the Cashier of the First National Bank at Elkton, Md. When he left Elkton it was his intention, as his friends believe, to go to Lockhaven, Pa., to purchase lumber.

The *National Intelligencer* is authorized to state that the announcement in several prominent journals of the country that Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN had engaged quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, for the coming Winter is incorrect.

The constitutionality of the law passed by the late Congress, requiring the income tax in California to be paidin gold, is to be tested in the Courts.

The announcement in the Boston papers of the appointment of Postmaster for that city was premature.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, several interesting cases of burglary, both in regard to the youth of the culprits and the boldness of their crimes, were tried. EDWARD BERRIGAN, 17 years of age, stole a horse and harness at one place, went to another and stole a wagon, then taking the horse and wagon went and committed a burglary and used the wagon to carry away over $400 worth of goods. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Then came JOHN HOWARD, 14 years of age, and JOHN SEWARD, 13 years of age, both burglars. They were sent to the House of Refuge. The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

The evening schools of the City were all opened last evening for the registry of pupils. The books will be open every evening this week, and on Monday evening next the regular course of instruction will be commenced. Each person desirous of becoming a pupil must bring a parent, guardian, or friend, who will vouch for his identity, and certify that the applicant desires, in good faith, to attend the school. This rule has been found necessary in order to exclude that class of youths who simply come to the school, under assumed names, for the purpose of having a lark.

A case entitled Enoch Coe *vs.* The Board of Health was argued yesterday before Judge SUTHERLAND of the Supreme Court. It involves the question whether the manufacture of superphosphate of lime, produced by the burning of bones and other animal substances, in the neighborhood of Hunter's Point, is detrimental to the public health. About two hundred affidavits were produced, *pro* and *con*, and after prolonged arguments on either side, the Court decided to reserve the decision until Friday next.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday. The Committee on Annual Taxes presented their report on the Comptroller's statement of expenses of the City and County Government for the present year. The total amount required to be raised by taxation is $16,481,512 26; the tota amount of taxable property is $786,987,058, being $128,112,608 more than in 1865.

There were seven new cases of cholera reported at the Board of Health yesterday in this City, and ten in Brooklyn. The increase is attributable to the change of weather and carelessness on the part of those occupying overcrowded tenement-houses.

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the persons supposed to have set fire to the tenement-house in Avenue A, on Sunday morning, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract for the erection of a Soldiers' Monument in Greenwood Cemetery, at a cost not exceeding $15,000.

In accordance with directions from general headquarters, Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL has taken command of the First Division New-York State Militia.

CATHERINE RICHE, a native of Germany, who had lately lost her husband, committed suicide in Hoboken on Saturday night by hanging.

Gold and Exchange on London were firmer yesterday, at 144¼, and 109 ₩ cent., respectively. Money easy. The Funds steady. The Railway and Miscellaneous shares firm, and generally upward.

An unusually active business was transacted in flour, yesterday, partly on speculation, at much higher prices. Wheat and oats were also in good request, and dearer. Corn was less active, opening at lower prices, but closing more firmly. Cotton was in fair demand and buoyant. Mess Pork was in more request. Freights were dull. Other branches of trade essentially unaltered.

Trade at the cattle market yesterday dragged rather heavily. The receipts of fine bullocks were large for the weekly supply, and drovers and brokers held them at the high quotations of last week, until they found it was in vain to sell at those extortionate figures. With the exception of a few droves that were rather rough, second and third-rate beef, the cattle this week were excellent. There were no extras offered. The choicest lots sold for 18c ₩ lb., net weight, and most dealers affirmed that beef is ½c.@ 1c. ₩ lb. less than last week. Prices favored purchasers much more than they did sellers. Sellers and buyers parleyed much longer than usual yesterday, before they could trade. The act interfering with the driving of animals through the streets of the City during the daytime, has discommoded the downtown butchers and yard proprietors not a little. We fail to see the fairness and equity of the law to prevent parties driving their animals from place to place in the daytime, and permitting them to be driven after dark. If cattle-yards, slaughter-houses and the driving of animals *in the daytime* is a *nuisance*, let such things be abated, or suppressed *as a nuisance*. No doubt the Board of Health contemplate driving every cattle-yard and slaughter-house from the heart of the City. Be that as it may, the accommodations for all kinds of stock at the National Yards, One Hundredth-street, are extensive, eminently convenient to the cars, spacious and commodious for stock of all kinds. The arrivals of cows and calves for the weekly supply are moderately large, and prices unchanged from last week. Sheep and lambs are in fair demand and prices are a shade higher than they were last week. Good sheep were selling yesterday at 5c.@7c. ₩ lb., live weight. At some of the yards they were held firmly at these figures. Transactions in swine have been moderate, and prices are about as quoted last week. Good hogs are in good request and sell well.

The Political Canvass—The Drift of Public Sentiment.

It is very evident that the public mind dreads the renewed ascendancy of the Democratic Party more than it does the continued exclusion of the Southern States. While it regards the latter as a temporary inconvenience, involving no important or lasting consequences, it looks upon the former as full of permanent peril to the country. Perhaps, too, a sentiment of justice has quite as much to do with this feeling as any distinct foreboding of specific evils. What the Democratic Party would do if fully reinstated in power—by what definite action it would damage the future of the nation—those who dread it most might not be able to say. But there is no difficulty whatever in feeling that the party which opposed the Government during the war ought not to assume control of it when the war is over. The instinct of the country is that those who stood by it during its time of peril should have charge of its fortunes when the danger has passed.

This sentiment underlies the resolute resistance of the people to the struggle of the Democratic Party for a renewal of power. All other issues are overlooked. Nobody stops to discuss questions of constitutional law or to canvass the chances of another war. The right of representation—the scope of the power conferred upon Congress—the effect of hostile legislation upon public sentiment in the Southern States, these and other topics of grave importance are dismissed, as having nothing to do with the immediate issues to be first decided. They are postponed to some more convenient season. The North feels conscious of its power to crush opposition and to insist upon such measures as it deems essential to the public good.

The Democratic Party has clearly overreached itself in its contest for renewed ascendancy. Throughout the war it gave the Government no support. As an organization it resisted its efforts to suppress the rebellion. It denounced its policy, condemned as usurpations the measures by which it thwarted Northern sympathy with secession, and did everything in its power to overthrow the Administration by which the contest was carried on. That it did not succeed was owing to the fact that the people cared more for the country than they did for the Democratic Party. And it will owe its failure to the same cause now. While we believe the great body of the people desire the speedy restoration of peace and harmony to the Union, they are not inclined to purchase this at the cost of restoring the Democratic Party to power. They will trust the work of restoration to the Union Party, and to none other. They find it much easier to check the excesses and rebuke the fanatical passions of its extreme and reckless men, than to infuse into the Democratic organization the spirit of progress, of reform, and of political liberty which the emergencies of the time demand. They find that party still filled with all the narrow and illiberal prejudices which marked its action before the war. The same hatred of the colored race—the same unwillingness to extend and broaden the basis of our free institutions—the same attachment to *caste* and arbitrary distinctions in the distribution of political power—the same clamor for the largest license to vice and immorality, and the same lack of sympathy with all efforts to elevate the degraded and to improve the condition of the ignorant and the down-trodden members of our republican society, mark its action now as before the great tempest which, in sweeping away human Slavery, has destroyed the great bulwark of all the injustice and all the inequality by which our free institutions were deformed and marred. The people will not trust that party with the reorganization of our political society. They dread its influence on national affairs. They dread especially the alliance it will form with whatever remains of the influences of Slavery in the Southern States. And they mean to avert this danger by excluding the Democratic Party from power.

When this shall have been accomplished, we doubt not the people will give attention to the specific work of restoration. We do not believe politicians will be suffered to confuse them to the wild schemes with which extremists and fanatics now alternately amuse and alarm the public mind. What the people now seek, with such passionate purpose and such resolute determination, is not negro suffrage, nor confiscation, nor the degradation of the Southern States, nor the extermination, by fire, famine and slaughter, of the population of the Southern States. These pleasing projects are left to amuse the congenial fancies of Parson BROWNLOW, or to serve as stalking horses upon which Col. FORNEY may delude himself with grateful dreams of his own importance. The people seek nothing of the kind, nor, when they become of practical consequence, will they tolerate them for a moment. They seek to rescue the nation from the party which betrayed it once, and which they are determined never to trust again.

Information Wanted.

The *Independent* contains the following:

"*No leading Republican in Congress means to admit the ten waiting States simply on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.* These States are to be admitted on no conditions short of the equal political rights of their loyal citizens, without distinction of race. A reconstruction of the Union on any other basis would be a national dishonor. Until the rebel States can come back on this basis, *they shall not come back at all.*"

It is quite true that Congress at its last session refused to pass a bill for the admission of representatives from Southern States, even after those States should adopt the Constitutional Amendment. There were a variety of causes which coöperated to secure its rejection. Some members were opposed to imposing any terms as conditions precedent to the admission of representatives. Others did not wish to go before the country under any distinct pledge upon the subject. Some were willing to admit a State whenever its Legislature would ratify the amendment, and others wished to insist that the amendment should first become part and parcel of the Constitution. And about *thirty* or *forty* members were for excluding the Southern States until they would adopt negro suffrage, as well as the Constitutional Amendment.

The Tennessee members were admitted upon a report (which did not prove to be very accurate,) that the Legislature of that State had ratified the amendment. Whether this is to be accepted as a precedent and to be followed in other cases, remains to be seen. Mr. STEVENS, Gov. BOUTWELL, and other leading Republicans, concur with the *Independent* in saying that negro suffrage will be insisted on as a condition of admission.

What is the *Tribune's* view of this subject? Will it counsel the admission of representatives from the Southern States, upon their ratification of the Constitutional Amendment? Will it accept this as a sufficient guarantee,—and as sufficient evidence of loyalty on the part of the Southern people?

A correspondent of the TIMES put sundry queries to the *Tribune* on this subject a few days since, to which we beg leave to recall its attention. The topic is one of considerable public interest and importance.

Confederate Officers and Soldiers in Convention at Memphis.

The proceedings of the meeting of Confederate officers and soldiers at Memphis, last week, may not have much influence on the current of political events. But, in so far as it gave an indication of returning loyal sentiment among those who made the Confederacy what it was, as a powerful insurgent force, the Convention at Memphis is not without significance.

The resolutions adopted by the disbanded Confederate soldiers affirm their desire to consider the best mode of restoring the Union and cementing the "bond of fraternal friendship sundered by the late war." They further profess a sympathy in common with those who desire to restore the country "to its former state of peace, happiness and prosperity." They express a belief that the present professions of those who took part in the proceedings will not be regarded as militating against them in the judgment of the loyal soldiers who fought for the Union. They hail with pleasure the kindly feeling which suggested the Cleveland Convention of loyal military men; and the members pledge their "fidelity to the Government" in the maintenance of law and order, and in a desire for the return of that day when the American people can say with truth they know "no North, no South, no East and no West." They finally affirm that Northern men and Northern property in the lately insurgent States are as well protected as in the North.

These resolutions may not be all that could be desired. They may not declare all that is consistent with a full and frank submission to the national will. But in so far as they *appear* to foreshadow—however indistinctly—a sense of the allegiance due to the Government by those who actively participated in the rebellion, they cannot, wisely or justly, be treated with sneering indifference. There may be grave and sufficient reasons for doubting the professions of fealty to the Constitution which are every day made by Southern men who aimed to overthrow the national authority, without incurring the risks or the responsibility of actual warfare. But if the coöperation of any class among the late Confederates is to be invited in the business of restoration, there surely need be no invidious distinction drawn between those who fought against the Union and those who were afraid or unable to fight.

The disposition of the great body of the Union Party is toward a complete condonation of past errors, so soon as guarantees—in which good and true men, North and South, may join—can be had for the full protection of the freedmen in their newly acquired rights; for the insurance of the national indebtedness against all attempts at repudiation; and for the establishment of a system of representation founded in equity.

All such formal declarations as these Memphis resolutions will be received among liberal men among us, at least, as indications of returning loyalty. But the conviction deepens every day in the conferences of loyal Union-loving men here, that nothing promises so sure and speedy a means of restoring complete confidence, on all sides, as the acceptance by the South of the Constitutional Amendment. Such acceptance would completely neutralize whatever disunion agencies are at work in both sections of the country. It would not, peradventure, completely overthrow the aims and purposes of those who labor for the perpetuation of sectional strife; but it would so strengthen the hands of the liberal men in the North, who are working earnestly for restoration, that the small minority of malignant agitators, North and South, who are playing into each others' hands, would be rendered entirely powerless for mischief.

The first business of all such professedly Union Southern Conventions as that held at Memphis, is to be well informed as to the current of liberal sentiment here. The members of these Conventions have had sufficient experience of the sincerity of the Democratic Party in times past to know, with tolerable certainty, what it may be valued at. Its aims long ago ceased to be National; and therein lies its utter inability either to regain the confidence of the loyal American people, or to help those who would cling to its skirts.

WHOLESALE MURDER—THE OWNERS OF TENEMENT HOUSES.—The fearful tragedy which we had yesterday to record, the burning to death of a whole family in a tenement-house in this City, carries with it a lesson which may well be taken to heart by all who lay claim to feelings of humanity or respect for law. Here was a building inhabited by a large number of families, and which, under ordinary circumstances, was liable to destruction by fire. It was set on fire, as the Police tell us, but on that portion of the story we need not dwell further than to echo the expression of horror that any human being could be capable of an act which was so cold-blooded, so fiendish as this incendiary murder was. What we do wish to call for explanation on is: how is it that in spite of the law which prescribes that owners of tenement-houses shall affix fire-escapes thereto, none was affixed in this case, as none is affixed to similar houses except in few instances? A wooden staircase, quickly burned through, shuts off, in such cases, escape from a host of panic-stricken creatures, who have but the choice either of sinking amidst the flames or throwing themselves from windows and periling their lives in another manner. It seems incredible that such an alternative should be necessary, but the fact remains that in New-York City, where the law dictates preventives of such things, scores of people did so throw themselves out of the windows, and were carried bruised and mangled to the nearest hospital. There is another point that requires attention. We have, as a portion of our fire apparatus, certain machinery called hooks and ladders. There appears not only not to have been ladders present at the early stage of the fire, but when they did arrive they were but of little service, if of any at all. It is possible that there may be some good reason for this, and if so the public would be glad to hear it. Meanwhile the ugly truth remains that inefficiency on the one hand, a landlord's failure to comply with, and official neglect to enforce, the law on the other hand, have destroyed an entire family by the most horrible of all deaths, and this in the great and wealthy City of New-York.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The wires across Newfoundland are getting out of repair too often. They have broken down at least half a score of times within the past month. This is not right. The Atlantic Telegraph Company are now coining money at the rate of five million dollars in gold per annum. They have thus sufficient income to keep the Newfoundland line in repair, or to build half a dozen other Newfoundland lines. They charge us full price for cable news which lies over, for twenty-four hours, at Trinity Bay, where there is no newspaper published, where there are not more than five persons able to read and write, and where our special dispatches, at a gold dollar a letter, or eight thousand dollars a column, wouldn't procure for the operator a codfish for his breakfast. These, we presume, are accidents which cannot well be avoided in the early working of the line. But they are accidents of that peculiar kind that show how important it is that the public here should not be dependant on one or two ocean lines, controlled by a single Company. We have noticed more than once that after the Newfoundland wires had been down for twenty-four hours, very important news, available for the press and the public, came to hand all of a sudden. The same news may not previously have been in the hands of private operators in New-York. But there is a suspicion, either well or ill-founded, in many quarters, that the private dispatches anticipated those published by at least one full day. Be this as it may, the Atlantic Telegraph Company is now drawing an enormous revenue from the public, and it must be held accountable for having its Newfoundland overland wires in better working order.

ONE NUISANCE LESS.—Until within less than a week past, the efforts of the Board of Health have been ineffectual to prevent the driving of cattle through some of the most crowded thoroughfares at the busiest hours of the day. The authority of the Board, however, has at last been recognized by the fraternity of butchers and drovers, and the droves along Second and Third avenues, are now only visible—if at all—after nightfall. This is an improvement which might have been made many months ago. It has been made now, and it deserves the emphasis which we give it. But when the Board of Health shall have done its full duty in the premises, we shall have every slaughter house removed beyond the city limits. The variety of stinks on the Island, even after that shall have been done, will still be quite enough for ordinary stomachs. Washington market alone is about all the North River side of the city can stand.

OVERCROWDING.—The fire in Avenue A on Sunday morning has provoked innumerable homilies from Coroners and others, and some unknown incendiary is blamed for the terrible calamity which resulted in the burning to death of an entire family. Well, there may have been an incendiary at work in this particular case. But if anybody will take the trouble to walk down to Avenue A, or B, or C, and look at those fearful lines of tenement houses, a hundred or more human beings packed into a succession of dirty lofts, on a twenty-feet front, with outer walls a brick and a half in thickness, and with partition walls of lath covered with a sprinkling of what might have once been whitewash, he will come back from the excursion simply marveling how these rows of horrible roosts are not burned down as fast as they are built and tenanted. They are an unutterable disgrace to a civilized community. Saving the life of the poor, helpless tenants, a fire that would sweep away twenty blocks of them of a night, in this temperate season would be a public blessing. The Board of Health probably do not feel that their powers enable them to take cognizance of these abominable places. But if they have not such authority now, they ought to be invested with it. Coroner's inquests become simply a farce in attempting the investigation of such a case. They are forgotten before the journal in which the verdict appears is a day old. With anything like efficient Building Inspection, there are twenty thousand houses in New-York that would be condemned to-morrow as unfit for human habitation. Who insures them we do not know, only we see that insurance rates are advancing at about the same pace that insurance dividends are going down.

CANDID VIEWS OF A CANDID MAN.

Letters of Messrs. Hunt, Stuart and Curtis—Elementary Principles of Government—Radical Changes of the Constitution Produced by the War—Issues Before the People.

THE BERCHES, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866.

I have been silent upon politics in the columns of the TIMES; but there are some letters in your number of the 17th inst. upon which I desire to comment, not in regard to their party character, but in regard to the general principles of the American Government. Messrs. HUNT, STUART and FILLMORE belonged to the old Whig Party, with which I had the pleasure of coöperating for many years. I separated from them in 1857, and they now call me a "Radical"—with which name they have associated some dreadful idea. On the other hand, I look upon them as a part of the *ancien noblesse*, who have not yet ceased to wear the courtly garb and manners of the *ancien régime*.

But what are their principles?—and in what light do they regard the American Constitution, of which they and Mr. JOHNSON are so fond of talking? They seem to think the Constitution an immutable instrument, which the people who made it cannot change and ought not to change. I, on the other hand, regard the Constitution as an outline of Government, through which the sovereignty of the people is to be exercised. Before the Constitution was ten years old it received twelve amendments. On one of these is based the whole theory of State Rights; and on another the mode of electing the Vice-President. The permanent idea of the Constitution is the sovereignty of the people. The mode in which this sovereignty is exercised is the form which we must abide till it is changed. In a popular government nothing can be stable which does not correspond with the idea of the people. I lay down this general proposition, that no human Government is, or ought to be stable till it conforms to the law of God and makes justice and equity the basis of the law. Hence change is the rule rather than the exception in Governments.

But, I shall not here discuss the moral basis of law. Let me turn to the actual question before us.

The Constitution was made on the basis of human Slavery, and the provisions relating to that run through every article and almost every section of that instrument. The representative in Congress, the election of President, the rendition of slave property and the mode of taxation, the very most important things in the Constitution, were all based on Slavery. Now, we have abolished Slavery, but will Messrs. HUNT, STUART & Co., assert that these various provisions of the Constitution have been changed to conform to that fact? The representation in Congress, for example, was based on three-fifths of the slaves. That was put in as a compromise on the assumption that negroes are not persons. Slavery being abolished, the whole mass of negroes are to be represented without being recognized as persons. It is true the Civil Rights Act does recognise them as persons, but go to Memphis, New-Orleans, and even Nashville, and ask whether that law is enforced? They will laugh at you. Now, I want that law practically enforced, and I am opposed to the admission of the late Confederate States to any share in the Government till they adopt the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress. Then, and not till then, will they recognize the equal rights of all men.

Now, allow me to be more specific by referring to the constitutional doctrines of these gentlemen. Let me begin with Mr. STUART, who seems to have forgotten there was a rebellion, and that the rebels were conquered. Mr. STUART:

"It is very fashionable now to declaim against Southern rebels. But it must be remembered that there are Northern rebels as well as Southern. A rebel is one 'who opposes lawful authority by violence.' The men who resisted the fugitive slave law by violence were better entitled to the name of 'rebels' than the men who fired on Fort Sumter—for the latter believed they were right, while the former knew they were acting in defiance of the law and the Constitution. So, also, the men who now, in violation of the Constitution, which provides for the representation of all the States in Congress, exclude the Senators and Representatives of ten of the States, are as much in 'insurrection against lawful authority' as were the most persistent advocates of the doctrine of secession.

I am opposing the admission of these ten rebel States, with all the voice, vote and influence I hold—unless they accept the proposed amendments to the Constitution. I will be thankful to any man living to inform me how I am engaged in "insurrection against lawful authority?" In this land of free opinions, free voice and free votes—I should like to know whether a man cannot speak and vote as he pleases? If I can, why may not my representative? He is elected for that very purpose, and I am happy to believe will represent my opinions. Now, without intending any discourtesy, I regard this position of the States as downright nonsense, and I think a little more modesty would become a man who wants to represent a conquered territory. But let us proceed:

"The 'insurrection against lawful authority,' or rebellion, or whatever you may choose to call it, which recently existed in the Southern States, has been put down by force of arms. But the work of suppressing rebellion is not yet finished. It must be put down in the North as well as in the South. The form of resistance to lawful authority, in the two sections, may be different, but in substance and effect it is the same. Southern resistance was made openly, manfully, with arms in hand. Radical resistance is made stealthily, insidiously and under false pretences. The bayonet was used to subdue the former. The ballot is the appropriate means of putting down the latter, unless it should assume a more threatening aspect."

Passing by this pompous assertion of Southern "manliness," of which we have had more than enough, I want to know in what earthly way we have been "stealthy and insidious." Hear THADDEUS STEVENS, at Bedford—is that "stealthy?" It rings as clear as ever did the bells in Independence Hall. We have renominated every loyal man of the last Congress who would consent to serve, with the very purpose, openly avowed, of making a square issue between JOHNSON and Congress. Is that "insidious?" We want no dogmas of any kind. Mr. STUART says "the ballot" is the proper way of putting Radicals down. Whether it is or not, Mr. STUART will get enough of them before he is through with the business; and I trust that when he hears from the ballot-boxes of the West, he will submit to the decision.

Now let me turn to Mr. HUNT:

"The doctrine has been distinctly proclaimed within a few days, by the representative of a powerful party in our own State, that 'nothing is unconstitutional which is necessary to save the Constitution,' that 'the Constitution was made for the country and not the country for the Constitution,' and all appeals to the solemn provisions of the organic law, in arrest of revolutionary innovations, are stigmatised as 'constitutional metaphysics.' We cannot, without criminal infatuation, be indifferent to the dangerous tendency of such teachings."

I don't know what New-York Conventions have said, but I should like to know of Mr. HUNT whether he thinks the Constitution was not made for the people,—instead of the people for the Constitution? And if it is made for the people, and by the people,—why may not the people change it, even to making it over again? What is the first line of the Constitution? How does it read? "WE THE PEOPLE" do ordain, &c. This is the spirit and the substance of the American Government. It was made by the people for the people. I believe that the Constitution is the most perfect charter of political Government ever framed; but I am no idolator of either parchments or men. I believe that charters are to be changed when necessary to the happiness of the people, and men are to be followed only when they are right.

Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS utters himself as follows:

"The right of immediate representation in Congress, secured to every State by provisions of the Constitutions which are imperative, and which strictly define the control of the two Houses of Congress over the subject, is denied and held in abeyance in relation to ten States, upon a theory of military conquest, until certain things have been done by those States. If this exercise of a purely arbitrary power is sanctioned by the people, I think we may bid farewell to the Constitution of the United States."

Why have not "people" a right to exercise arbitrary power if they please? If Mr. CURTIS is to make the safety of the Constitution depend on the people's not supporting Congress, he may as well bid farewell to it at once. No intelligent man, I think, expects the majority in Congress to be changed, nor that the current of the people will roll backward, at the mere bidding of an executive officer. There is no Canute here to command the waves, nor will the waves obey the command, Mr. CURTIS takes about "ten States" in connection with the Constitution. Is there one of those Governments which exists upon any other basis, than a military order? Is there one of the civil functions exercised in those States which was not begun and continued under the orders of Mr. JOHNSON? It is an absurdity to talk of these as States in the same sense in which the Constitution uses that term.

Now, let me say to these gentlemen, that they have mistaken the present issue before the people. They think we are about to vote on the greater or less expediency of immediately admitting the late rebel States to representation in Congress. Mr. JOHNSON has fortunately, or, unfortunately, entirely changed the issue. The great mass of the people will vote on one or both of two issues. 1. Whether the President shall control Congress, and a mere executive officer become

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GEORGIA.

Radical Meetings at Macon, &c.—The Discontented few in number and of no Influence—A Radical Dodge—Radical Emissaries Bidding for Southern Support—Unanimous Conservative Sentiment of the Georgia Press—The Radical Convention and the Georgia (?) Delegates—Prominent Northern Men to Come South—Mr. Beecher—The Crops—Measures of Relief—The Cotton Planter's Association—Enterprise in Atlanta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1866.

In every direction through the State, meetings are being held to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention and pledge the support of the people to the Conservatives. In the remotest agricultural districts, and in the busy commercial cities, the same feeling exists, and all are anxious to manifest it in the most acceptable manner in response to the invitation of Mr. HARDEMAN, who informed the people in an address that the expression of their feelings would be useful to their Northern friends. The published accounts of these meetings which reach you in the newspapers, afford the best proof of the unanimity and soundness of the popular sentiment. They are not the gatherings of parties engineered by a few wire-workers to serve a selfish purpose. All parties are represented at them, and all agree that the Radicals must be defeated or the country will be ruined. Take as an example the recent meeting at Macon, where every class, and every shade of opinion were represented, and a just idea can be formed of the sentiment of Georgia. Judge E. A. NISBET, a former secessionist, presided.

There are men, few in number and of little influence, who are continually doing "the grand, gloomy and peculiar," and snarling and snapping at everybody who does not regard the past, present and future through their warped and distorted glasses. Their dignity and what they owe to themselves are always coming between them and their rest, and they are always tortured by the apprehension that they may be induced to compromise the one, and fail to discharge the other. Unfortunately, these people are noisy, and speak and write a great deal, and the consequence is, that the three tailors of Tooley-street are sometimes mistaken for "we, the people of England." Everything they say and write is eagerly caught up by the Radicals and their organs, and presented to the Northern people as proof positive of the rebellious, disaffected spirit of the South, while nothing that the people say is ever noticed.

It is a dodge of the Radical Party to get a *sot-disant* Southern paper to collect and arrange carefully every scrap and line that fall from the pens of two or three indiscreet individuals, and present them sorrowfully as the "unwise temper of the Southern people," knowing full well that these scraps are nothing but the silly vaporing of a few obscure men who represent nothing on earth but their own folly done in bad grammar. Some mythical Mr. Jones arrives from Texas, and reports that it is quite unsafe for any Union man to remain an hour in that state, unless troops are sent there immediately. Straightway the Radical Southern paper publishes Jones' report, hoping that it is exaggerated, but fearing from what it has learned from other sources that there is some foundation for it. This wicked mendacity is intended for the Northern market, to suit the Radical taste. For the South another article is manufactured. Mysterious disclosures as to the trickery and deception practiced by the Northern Conservatives in the Philadelphia Convention are made on the faith of an "Eye-Witness," "One Who Knows," or some other anonymous correspondent, and the Southern people are affectionately warned to have nothing to do with the Conservative party, that "they could make much better terms with the Radicals, who are *in power*, and who will give the South everything she asks, if she will only concede *the principle* of negro suffrage, by allowing negroes who possess property to the value of $250, or even $500, to vote."

I have been told by several, and I believe it to be true, that Radical emissaries are feeling the South with a view to buy Southern support, if they find that any proposition coming from them would be entertained at all. Universal amnesty for qualified negro suffrage is the theme upon which the feelers base their discourse. As you may suppose, they are the most enthusiastic admirers of the South. Had they been Southern men they would have fought, bled and died in various ways, and they cannot conceive how Southern men can prefer the war Democrats to the honest Radicals. As yet I have not heard that the Radical *bummers* have met with much success. The Greeks and their gifts are both feared and despised. But they are very busy denouncing the Philadelphia Convention, advising the South to have nothing to do with it, assuring the people that President JOHNSON, Mr. SEWARD, and Mr. RAYMOND are their worst and most insidious foes, and that the Conservatives only want to climb into power over Southern shoulders, and then kick over those by whose aid they were elevated. These gentlemen operate in bar-rooms, in railroad cars, in hotel parlors, and wherever they can get a crowd to listen to them. They are generally runners for Northern commercial houses, and combine fancy groceries and politics in about equal parts.

In what form the radical Proteus will next appear it is hard to say. As yet, he has not proved at all dangerous to the South, for whatever disguise he may wear, he is discovered before he opens his mouth. If the bummers are wise, they will stick to groceries and drop politics, for abuse of President JOHNSON is not a good passport to Southern favor.

I hope that the good sense of the North, and especially the leading organs of Northern conservative sentiment, will estimate at their true value the firecracker editorials of the little village editors and the malicious hypocrisy of the collators and circulators of their blank-cartridge indignation. The number is small and daily decreasing. The principal papers and the lesser lights, with very few exceptions, exhibit good sense, good temper and sound patriotism. Indeed, in this State, with the single exception of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, I do not know any newspaper of standing which does not strenuously sustain the Conservative movement. Time will show the *Constitutionalist* the errors into which it has fallen, and when it sees them it will be ready to acknowledge them. Conscientious, manly and sincere even in its mistakes, it commands respect even where it loses the power to persuade.

The Radical Convention, especially the Southern wing of it, has caused much diversion in this lantude. The Georgia delegates were like the Roman Catholic prelates, they were delegates *in partibus infidelium*, like the Bishop of Mesopotamia, and the Archbishop of Timbuctoo, not supposed to have any connection with the region from which they derive their titular dignity. It is really astonishing that a man of Mr. SPEED's position could have consented to play the part he did in so disreputable a farce. It did very well for BROWNLOW and JOHN MINOR BOTTS and JACK HAMILTON, but Mr. SPEED ought to have known better, and at least have had the grace to abstain from the disgraceful abuse of the President which marked the mouthings of the other "loyalists." It is the general opinion that the ravings of these people will materially help the Conservative cause at the North. Good sense, self respect, and regard for the most ordinary decencies of life must be outraged by BROWNLOW's blackguardism and BOTTS' vulgarity, and surely the people will not commit their destinies to the guardianship of a party which could employ such despicable tools.

I hope that the suggestion of the TIMES that it would be well for prominent Northern men to make a tour in the South and address the people, will be adopted. They will be well and cordially received. They can dispel many errors, and above all they can see and hear the Southern people, and be able to report when they return home. Were Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER to come he could do immense good. His earnestness, his truth, his great ability, his benevolence of disposition eminently qualify him for the mission. He may be sure that he will be most kindly received. Crowds will go to hear him. He will see all parties, and when he returns he will tell the truth. His Cleveland letter was a master-piece of eloquent patriotism and comprehensive wisdom. What a pity he wrote the second letter.

The accounts of the crops are very gloomy. My letters from Southern Georgia represent the cotton as seriously damaged by the heavy tropical rains of the past few days, beating off the half-formed balls, rusting those formed but not open, and discoloring and soiling the cotton which is ready to be picked. In some places too, the worm has made its appearance. Always, at this time, unfavorable reports are to be heard as to the crops, and, from the accounts in the papers, liberal deductions may be made. But from the information I received, from entirely reliable sources, I am inclined great injury has been done.

The question of relief for the people, especially for debtors against creditors, is much and seriously discussed, and will occupy the early attention of the Legislature, at its next session. A general bankrupt law would really be the most effective relief. Stay laws are of doubtful utility, and still more of doubtful constitutionality. The existing laws, if enforced, would be ruinous, at the present depreciated price of land, which is all that many have left. The Radicals' legislation, and their threats of what they intend to enact, effectually paralyze enterprise and industry and make a revival of prosperity impossible. Who that has capital would be mad enough to invest it in a country liable to be committed to the tender mercies of BROWNLOW and BOTTS and BUTLER? Had Providence given abundant crops the people could have kept their heads above water and been secure against want But as it is, with insufficient supplies of provisions and no means to buy, and with a load of debt to be paid to clamorous creditors, their prospect is lamentable. A demon would hesitate to inflict further punishment on a people so steeped in misfortune.

I find that during my absence at the diggins, the Cotton Planters' Association met at Macon. Owing to the time of year, and insufficient notice, the attendance was very small and nothing of interest was done or said, beyond the expression of opinions that the State should encourage foreign immigration and provide by legislation for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration. The belief is very general that the old system of agriculture must be abandoned. The large plantations must be given up. "Cultivate less land and cultivate it better," is the universal cry, and let the rest be sold in suitable lots to industrious foreign emigrants.

Business activity, enterprise, improvement, and go-ahead-ativeness, are to be seen in this city on all sides, and still everybody says he has not a cent. A magnificent opera house is being built, and agents are traveling through other States, collecting subscriptions for the benefit of the poor.

QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—The Law Declaring the Rights of the Freedmen—State Aid for the Destitute.

The special session of the General Assembly of South Carolina, at Columbia, closed by the final adjournment of both Houses at noon of Friday, 21st inst. Among the acts passed were the following:

An act to declare the rights of persons lately known as slaves and as free persons of color; an act to incorporate the People's Mail Steamship Company of Charleston; an act to alter and fix the times for holding the Courts of Common Pleas in this State; an act to amend an act entitled "An act to lend the credit of the State to secure certain bonds to be issued by the South Carolina Railroad Company;" an act to provide for the drawing of juries for the next term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Darlington District; an act to make plaintiffs and defendants, in all cases, competent to give testimony in such cases in like manner as other witnesses; an act to provide for the establishment of a Penitentiary; an act to provide for the funding of the interest and principal of certain Stocks and Bonds of the State past due; an act giving authority to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a Fire Loan, with a view to aid in building the city anew; an act to provide for the redemption of Bills Receivable, issued by the State.

The text of the "Civil Rights Bill," as the act "to declare the rights of persons lately known as slaves and as free persons of color," was familiarly termed, is as follows, as it finally passed, after having provoked a discussion which continued for several days with unabated interest:

AN ACT TO DECLARE THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS LATELY KNOWN AS SLAVES AND AS FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons hitherto known in law in this State as slaves, or as free persons of color, shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, be parties to affiands and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey and assign real and personal property, make wills and testaments, and to have full and equal benefit of the rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property, and of all remedies and proceedings for the enforcement and protection of the same as white persons now have, and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty for the commission of any act or offence, than such as prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences.

SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts specially relating to persons lately slaves and free persons of color, contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent with any of its provisions, be, and the same are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal so much of the 38th section of an act entitled "An Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy," ratified the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord 1865, as relates to marriages between a white person and person of color shall be illegal and void.

The bill providing for the issue of bonds for the purpose of applying their proceeds to the purchase of corn to supply the wants of the destitute of the State, failed to become a law from want of time to perfect it. The consideration of it has, therefore, been also continued, but the emergency has been met by the adoption of the following resolutions, which were proposed by Mr. D. WYATT AIKEN, of Abbeville:

Whereas, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Excellency Gov. ORR, one of the avowed objects of the present Special Session was to grant relief to a suffering constituency in consequence of a long and continued drouth; and

Whereas, it is not only the privilege but the duty of the General Assembly to manifest their sympathy by some practical method for proving their faith by their works; be it,

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to pledge the faith and credit of the State for the issue of bonds to the amount of $300,000, in such manner and form as he may deem proper and most expedient, for the purpose of purchasing corn for the people of this State, provided such bonds shall realize the delivery of 300,000 bushels of corn including freight and transportation.

Resolved, That the Governor shall be authorized to appoint an agent to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolution, the compensation of said agent being $1,000 and traveling expenses.

Resolved, That said agent shall be required to report to the next regular session the result of his mission through His Excellency the Governor, and that the apportionment of the corn, when purchased and delivered, shall be made through a special Committee, consisting of one member from each district in the State.

Resolutions were also adopted announcing that the State will accept and conform to the provisions of the Act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Meeting in Raleigh—Alfred Dockery Nominated for Governor.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the State Convention held at Raleigh, North Carolina, Sept. 20, which nominated ALFRED DOCKERY for Governor:

The Union State Mass Meeting assembled in the City of Raleigh, the 20th day of September, 1866, for the purpose of maintaining and preserving the organization of the Union Party, to the end that the State Government of North Carolina may be so administered as to secure the restoration and perpetuation of the rights, privileges and immunities of the people thereof, and their form of government in harmony with the National Government—grateful for the preservation of that sentiment of nationality which is the shield of the Constitution and the sure guarantee of Republican form of Government, &c., with a sincere desire for reconciliation, forgiveness and charity among all classes of American people, who were either engaged, or involved in the late civil war, resolve:

1. That only those men, without regard to their antecedents, who are "unmistakably loyal" to the Government of the United States, should be appointed or elected by the people of North Carolina to any office, or place of trust or profit.

2. That in order to secure the reëstablishment of the State in the Federal Union, the speedy restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities of her loyal citizens, and the final adjustment of the governmental relations of her whole people in harmony with the National Government, the amendment proposed by the present Congress, as article 14, to the Constitution of the United States, as a condition precedent to these ends, should be accepted and ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

3. That, having full confidence in the justice and magnanimity of Congress that upon the ratification of said proposed amendment the disability to hold, or to be eligible to office imposed therein, will be, in every proper case, removed without hesitation, so as to any class or party of our fellow-citizens on account of their antecedents, and that the State of North Carolina will be forthwith readmitted to the Union, we would respectfully urge upon our whole people to consider, and demand that the same be ratified by their representatives in the next General Assembly.

4. That in the present anomalous state of the country, without any provisions contained in our written Constitutions, either State or National, or precedents in American history to guide us safely in the great work of restoring the relations of a State Government ruptured by civil war in harmony with the National Government, we desire and now stand ready to coöperate, without obstinate adherence to any special plan or policy of restoration, in any further action that in the wisdom of Congress and the Executive may be deemed necessary to guarantee to the State of North Carolina a republican form of Government, and restore the Union.

5. That we profoundly regret the defection of Gov. WORTH from the Union cause, his proscription for opinion's sake of Union men from office, and the injurious influence which the prominent instigators and actors in the rebellion are exerting over him in his official conduct. We cannot hope that the State will be restored to the Union under his auspices; and, as we prefer principles to men, and believe the restoration of the Union to be more important and more vital to the best interests of the State than everything else, we feel it to be our duty firmly to oppose his reëlection.

6. That having full confidence in the patriotism, ability, and sterling Unionism of Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY, of the County of Richmond, we hereby unanimously recommend him to the people of North Carolina, as a suitable person to be chosen Governor at the election, to be held on the 18th of October next. Gen. DOCKERY is well known as a firm and unflinching Union man. He has had no connection with the causes that led to our present unhappy condition, and he has been true to the Union cause. His interests as a farmer are identified with those of the great body of our people. His election in the present crisis would be a fortunate circumstance for the people of the State, and would do much with the loyal people of the North, to open the way for our return to the Union.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Letter from Hon. C. B. Lawrence.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 22.

GALESBURGH, Ill., Sept. 18, 1866.

In a number of your paper issued some two weeks since, there was, among your Washington dispatches, a statement seriously affecting the personal character of Mr. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior. I cannot now quote the dispatch, but the idea distinctly sought to be conveyed was that Mr. BROWNING, when on the eve of entering the Cabinet, if not already within it, (for no precise date was named in the dispatch,) had, for a bribe of $10,000, sold his personal influence with the President, in order to prevent the punishment of certain persons in South Carolina, sentenced to death for the murder of Union soldiers. I do not belong to the political party with which Mr. BROWNING is now identified, but my personal relations with him have been intimate for more than twenty years, and I take pleasure in saying that, among all the men of my acquaintance, there is not one whom I should consider more utterly unapproachable by a bribe. When, therefore, I saw the paragraph in your paper, I felt entirely certain there was not a shadow of truth in it, so far as it attributed corruption or impropriety, and in a letter written to Mr. BROWNING shortly after, I called his attention to it, as a matter which, appearing in the papers of his own State, should not pass uncontradicted.

I have a reply from him, and on his authority I give to the statement of your correspondent an unqualified denial. Your correspondent, if I remember rightly, did not pretend to speak from his own knowledge, but only from Washington gossip, and the story has no other foundation. Nothing is wider than a professional retainer of Mr. BROWNING some months before he had, or thought of having, any official connection with the Administration, and under circumstances which rendered the retainer, and all that he has done under it, as unobjectionable as any professional service ever rendered by a lawyer to a man charged with crime.

The circumstance was briefly this. Some time last Fall, three Union soldiers were murdered in South Carolina. Four men, not belonging to the military service were charged with the crime, tried by a Military Commission, and sentenced to be hung. Gen. SICKLES commuted the sentence of two of them to imprisonment for life. A relative of the other two came to Washington, where Mr. BROWNING was in the practice of his profession, having no official position nor the expectation of any, and applied to him for professional aid in bringing the sentence before the higher authorities at Washington for review. An ordinary retaining fee was paid him, and he prepared an argument discussing the evidence as preserved in the record, and the legal questions involved in the case. His argument was pointed, and submitted to the President. Mr. HOLT, the Judge-Advocate, presented an argument on behalf of the prosecution. The sentence was finally commuted to imprisonment for life. Mr. BROWNING had no other connection with the matter than to prepare this argument, and never received any fee beyond his retainer at the outset.

Your readers will see that in this transaction there is nothing which exposes Mr. BROWNING to the shadow of censure. A person in judicial sentence of death, even though he be a South Carolina rebel, has a right to prosecute his appeal to the tribunal of last resort, and a lawyer who should refuse to present to the appellate tribunal such just reasons for reviewing the sentence as appears on the face of the record, on the ground that the accused, if guilty, deserves death, would have very false ideas of his duty.

It will, I doubt not, give you pleasure to publish this letter. However decided may be our political antagonism to the Administration, we must all be glad to believe that the men who control the Government are free from all taint of personal or political corruption.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
C. B. LAWRENCE.

OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.

Kidnapping of a United States Mail Agent—Fears for his Life.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 22.

During the war, Dr. C. W. FERRIS, who had been a resident of Ghent, a small town on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, a little this side of Madison, occupied the very unenviable position of Provost-Marshal of that delectable district in which are the towns of Warsaw and Ghent. During his administration a rebel soldier was hung there, by order of Gen. BURBRIDGE, and another was killed while endeavoring, in company with some comrades, to escape from a small party of Union troops headed by FERRIS. Strange as it may appear, a Grand Jury of Carroll County, sitting at Ghent, recently made the killing of these rebel soldiers a pretence for a bill of indictment for murder against FERRIS.

For some time past FERRIS has held the position of a mail agent, making regular trips between this city and Louisville, in carrying on the business of his office.

At about 9:30 o'clock of night before last, as Dr. FERRIS was in the act of handling the mail-bags on the deck of the *General Buell*, at Ghent, passing them to the Postmaster of the place, he was seized by three men and dragged up the bank despite his struggles and demands to be released.

These men, RICHARD MORROW, a Deputy Sheriff, and two brothers of the name of KEMPER, all of whom had served in the rebel army, asserted that they arrested him on the strength of an indictment for the murder of one of the men before mentioned, but failed to show any warrant. FERRIS called to the people on the boat and begged that they would interfere, stating that he knew the affair was simply a plot by which to secure his assassination. The mate and three or four men immediately went to his assistance, and while one of them seized MORROW and took from him two pistols which he held menacingly, the others overpowered his assistants, rescued FERRIS from their clutches and took him back to the boat, which immediately put out.

Foiled in this first attempt, MORROW mounted a fast running horse and galloped along the river road to Warsaw, had all the bells rung, called the citizens out, loaded a cannon and placed it in position, in order to bring the boat to land, it necessary; called around him a mob of two or three hundred rebels, and upon the arrival of the boat, which had made a couple of landings on the way, boarded it, in company with a large part of his fellow-ruffians, and immediately demanded that FERRIS should be delivered up to him.

A scene of terror and confusion among passengers and crew immediately ensued, as the natural result of the boarding of the boat, in the darkness of 11:30 o'clock at night, by a mob of wretches who seemed capable of any outrage, even to robbery and murder. This it happened that Capt. R. M. WADE, fearing that any resistance would imperil both life and property, submitted to a thorough search of the boat.

A Federal army officer, Lieut. SLOAN, *en route* from Arkansas in charge of prisoners, taking a different view of the case, obtained the assistance of four soldiers, and with them drove the mob to the land, none of the latter caring to face bayonets, although many of them exhibited revolvers. But it was finally agreed that a search should be made, after burning all over the boat, even thrusting themselves into the ladies' state-rooms, and searching under the beds in which they were lying in fear and trembling, they found FERRIS concealed under the pilot-house, and, still failing to show any authority, dragged him to the shore, notwithstanding his expostulations and demands that they should first procure him a fair trial.

FERRIS has a wife and children and many personal friends in this city. It is very much feared that the men who now have possession of him mean murder, and that the next news from him will be of the most serious character.

PENNSYLVANIA.

National Union Ward Association in Philadelphia.

The friends of ANDREW JOHNSON and his Administration assembled in the various Wards on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing National Union Ward Associations. In the Sixth Ward, as well as in some of the other Wards, the following resolutions were adopted, after the organization of the Clubs:

Resolved, That the members of the National Union Association of this Ward, composed of citizens who have laid aside their past political differences, in meeting assembled, do heartily indorse the restoration policy and general administration of President JOHNSON, believing it to be wise, patriotic and statesmanlike, and based upon such a foundation as will surely bring to the whole country at an early day a permanent peace and an undivided Union of the States.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the National Union State, Congressional and municipal tickets presented by our recent Conventions to the voters of Philadelphia for their indorsement, and we bespeak for the same that unanimity of support which is sure to bring to our cause an early victory.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Senatorial career of Hon. EDGAR COWAN, Senator from Pennsylvania, and in order to show our sincere admiration, we recommend him to the coming Legislature of Pennsylvania as our only and unanimous choice for reëlection to the United States Senate.

Resolutions were also passed at the other Ward meetings heartily indorsing the President's policy.

Sentiments of a Union Soldier.

Among the letters addressed to Gen. CUSTER, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, was the following from Gen. WISTAR:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1866.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Custer and Chairman Committee, &c.:

DEAR SIR: It is impossible for me to leave my business engagements here long enough to accept your invitation to attend the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland next week. My convictions, however, and my earnest hopes are with you and the objects of the Convention. The attempt of Southern politicians to destroy our Union in 1861 furnished an opportunity for every loyal man to put himself right on the record, which you and I, and all our brother soldiers, embraced, by enlisting "for the war." The present attempt of certain Northern politicians to commit similar rebellious acts, by keeping our Union in a condition of hazard and danger, and compelling one portion of our countrymen to submit without voice or representation to the government of another portion, furnishes another opportunity for all loyal Union soldiers to rally for the preservation of the same Union for which we fought as comrades during four long and eventful years. I wish to be considered as enlisted in the same cause for this war also, and willing to march under the same flag, shoulder to shoulder with any and all who are willing to strike another blow for peace and Union, whether veteran soldiers or new recruits. I would even trust a repentant rebel soldier who fought us on a fair field, but is loyally disposed now, rather than the politicians and contractors who stayed at home and rooted us and the Government throughout the war, and now have the impudence to ask us to share the Government we have preserved with negroes, in order that they may continue to grow fat on their verbal patriotism. Let our old comrades all understand the true issues which the President is taking in our behalf. Let them understand that the Union for which we fought and suffered, after being, as we thought, preserved by our arms, is now being trifled with and endangered by office-seekers and politicians for their own selfish ends, and I have no fear but that those glorious lines of blue which, in the cause and under the flag of "*the Union*," swept triumphantly over all the enemy's positions, will again rally into another mighty Union army, which will this Fall sweep before it all the foes to our Union, whether traitors of the North or South, or both together, and thus finish with the ballot the great work only commenced with the bayonet.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
ISAAC J. WISTAR,
Late Brig.-Gen. Vols., U. S. A.

Republican Congressional Nominations in Pennsylvania.

The Republican nominations for Congress in Pennsylvania are now complete, EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Esq., having been nominated in the First District, vice JOSEPH R. LYNDALL declined, and GEORGE F. MILLER renominated in the Fourteenth District. Mr. KNIGHT has long been a merchant in Philadelphia, and respected as a citizen, but is not and never has been a politician. There has been a long contest over the nomination in the Fourteenth District. Mr. MILLER was nominated on the 22d inst. on the three hundred and thirteenth ballot. The vote had stood six for JOHN B. PACKER, of Northumberland; six for GEORGE F. MILLER, the present member, and three for HOPE J. PATTERSON, of Juniata. The contest closed by Mr. PATTERSON's delegates voting for MILLER. The National Union candidate is Mr. THEODORE BOWERS, of Union County.

TENNESSEE.

The Meeting of Confederate Soldiers at Memphis—The Resolutions Adopted.

A meeting of officers and soldiers of the late Confederate Army was held in Memphis, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst. Col. PRYOR, who called the meeting to order, after a few remarks, nominated Gen. FIZER for Chairman, and the nomination was ratified with cheers. Gen. FIZER, upon taking the chair, stated the objects of the meeting to be an expression of opinion in regard to the present political situation, that it might be known that Northern sentiment is not proscribed in Memphis, and that its citizens cordially support the objects of the Philadelphia and Cleveland Conventions. Gen. N. B. FORREST was the first speaker, and during his remarks read the dispatch from the Cleveland Convention, already published, which was loudly cheered. Addresses were also made by Gens. CHALMERS and HUMES, Col. MINNIS, Capts. DONELSON and CLUSKEY, Maj. FELLOWES and others.

Judge JOHN SAFFARRANS, for the Committee, read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A Convention of the Union soldiers and sailors now in session in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, having under consideration the best mode in which to restore the Union of these States, and to cement that bond of fraternal friendship so sundered by the late war; and

Whereas, We, the soldiers of the late army of the Confederate States, feeling and being in sympathy with the movement of our late adversaries, to restore our country to its former state of peace, happiness and prosperity; and

Whereas, We believe that our stern advocacy of the principles for which we conscientiously struggle during a period of four years, will be rather a recommendation of our sincerity, and honest purposes to the brave soldiers of the Union; therefore

Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure the movements made by the soldiers and sailors of the Union, for the preservation of which they have so long fought; and, that we have no fear that wrong or injustice will be done to us by those we have learned on the battle field to regard as "foemen worthy of our steel."

Resolved, That we tender to them a soldier's pledge of our fidelity to the Government, of our assistance in the maintenance of law and order, and our earnest desire for the restoration of that day when the American people can say with truth they "know no North, no South, no East and no West."

Resolved, That the charge that the life, liberty or property of Northern men is unsafe or unprotected in the South, is a slander which could only have emanated from the cowardly fears of "Seside Jerry" or from the corrupt combinations of revolutionary officeholders, grown desperate at the approach of retributive justice and the loss of power and place.

JOHN L. SAFFARRANS, Chairman.
JOHN W. DAWSON.
CHARLES W. ANDERSON.
D. M. MAYNEY, JR.
W. Y. C. HUMES.

COLORADO.

The Congressional Contest.

From the Leavenworth Bulletin.

The following is the proclamation of the Governor of Colorado, declaring A. C. HUNT duly elected as delegate to represent that Territory in the next (Fortieth) Congress:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY, DENVER, Sept. 5, 1866.

Whereas, Under authority of an act of Congress, organizing the Territory of Colorado, an election was held on the second (2) day of August, A. D. 1866, for Delegate to represent this Territory in the Fortieth (40) Congress of the United States, and at said election A. C. HUNT received the highest number of votes: Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act of Congress, I do hereby declare that said A. C. HUNT was duly elected Delegate to represent the Territory of Colorado in the Fortieth (40) Congress of the United States, commencing on the fourth (4) day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867).

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Colorado to be affixed.

Done at DENVER this fifth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

(Signed) ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
Gov. of Colorado Territory.
Attest: FRANK HALL,
Sec'y Colorado Territory.

HUNT is declared elected in the face of the following official returns, duly certified to by the legally constituted Board of Canvassers for the Territory, viz.:

Geo. M. Chilcott	3,529	H. Butler	32
A. C. Hunt	3,421	A. A. Bradford	1
J. B. Wolf	9	P. Cooper	1
H. C. Hunt	1	Scattering	2

It will be seen by the figures that CHILCOTT (Rep.) has not only a majority over HUNT, (Administration,) but a clear majority of all the votes cast. The importance of a member in the next Congress is such as to make this question one of national interest. We therefore give all the material facts of the controversy obtainable at this time.

The act of Congress organizing the Territory says:

"The persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be issued accordingly."

Under this authority, the Governor decides that it is his prerogative to not only go behind the certificate of the Territorial Board of Canvassers, but those of the County Boards also, and determine for himself the correctness of returns, and validity of votes in each and every election precinct.

He claims that inasmuch as it is made his duty to declare "the person having the greatest number of votes" elected, and issue a certificate to him, it becomes his duty to determine for himself irrespective of canvassers' certificates, who has received the greatest number of votes.

In the present case it is claimed by the Governor that a false or fraudulent return of the vote of some counties shows CHILCOTT to have a majority, when the votes, as he counts them, give the election to HUNT.

The Board of Canvassers have furnished Mr. CHILCOTT a certificate of election; this we have not received, but give the facts and theories of the contest.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of the 14th inst., in allusion to the rumor that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS had been urged to become a candidate for Governor of Georgia, says: "It is the first intimation we have received on the subject. Mr. STEPHENS would make an excellent Governor, but we have yet to see the first man who is not more than willing to reelect our present beloved Chief-Magistrate, provided he can be induced to accept another term. Mr. STEPHENS has been sent to the United States Senate, and there we intend to keep him, provided he can get in. We shall certainly send nobody in his place so long as he is willing to serve the State in that capacity. And as regards the statement that 'political disputes are now distracting the State,' which need settling, they have never come to our knowledge. Our people were never in all their history so united and harmonious on all questions of public concern."

WENDELL PHILLIPS does not estimate the late Convention of Southern Loyalists at Philadelphia very highly. He says: "If they did not represent the blacks, the represented nobody. If they did represent the blacks, then they betrayed their constituents. If they came to speak only for whites, then, instead of being a representative body, they were merely a meeting of the aspirants for political favors assembled to proclaim their individual grievances, like the members of a banking or railroad corporation who feel themselves to have been cheated—a perfectly honest and worthy function, but one in which the general public needs not take any special interest. The only noticeable characteristic of such a gathering is that, as a moment like this, it seems slightly impertinent for a hundred or two private gentlemen to trouble the public with their griefs."

Gov. A. I. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, has written a letter accepting the Radical nomination for another term. He has already served three years. He indorses the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and in regard to State policy says: "I see no reason to change the course that I have hitherto pursued toward those who participated in the rebellion. I shall recommend and advocate such measures as shall tend to the development of the great resources of the State; to the education of the people; to the upbuilding of our manufacturing, agricultural, mineral and commercial interests; and to the encouragement of the construction of improvements to facilitate trade and travel within and through our State.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. I. BOREMAN.

The following papers, published in the Southern States, sustain the policy of Congress: In Memphis the *Post*; in Nashville the *Press* and *Times* and the *Colored Tennessean*; in New-Orleans the *Tribune*; in Augusta the *Loyal Georgian*; in Charleston the *South Carolina Leader*; in Savannah the *Republican*; in Mobile the *Nationalist*; in Richmond the *New Nation*; in San Antonio the *Express*; in Newbern the *Times*, which holds an "independent" position, in Homer, La., the *Iliad*; a lively little sheet, which maintains the right bravely, and in Harrison, Hamilton County Tenn., the *Unconditional*.

The Congressional Union Conservative Convention for the Fifth District of Maryland, adjourned from the 5th of the present month to the 26th inst., to meet at Baltimore. It is expected that a full delegation will be present, and a nomination will be made on that day. The candidate will be required to endorse emphatically the declarations and principles of the National Union Party as adopted by the Convention at Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. LINCOLN, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District of New-York, was nominated on the seventy-fifth ballot, his chief opponent in the Convention being Hon. GILES W. HOTCHKISS, the present incumbent. Mr. LINCOLN has been for many years a successful merchant in Newark Valley. He was formerly, like Mr. HOTCHKISS, a member of the Democratic Party, but for several years past has been an active member of the Republican State Committee.

Hon. JOHN ERSKINE, Judge of the Federal District Court for North Carolina, at Atlanta, granted an injunction on Wednesday, at the instance of Gov. JENKINS, in behalf of the State, against the United States Revenue Collector, restraining him from collecting taxes from the officers of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, on the ground that it was the property of the State, and not subject to taxation under the revenue laws of Congress.

The Fultonville (N. Y.) *Republican* says: "We place at the head of this column the names of the National Union candidates for State officers, and pledge them our earnest support. As a National Union Republican we can see no other course consistent with a support of the great principles of restoration and national unity which we have thus far conscientiously and consistently advocated."

A Democratic County Convention in St. Paul, Minn., 15th inst., instructed its delegates to support Col. D. A. ROBERTSON for Congress. The contest between Gen. SANBORN and IGNATIUS DONNELLY for the Radical nomination is waxing warm. DONNELLY will probably be nominated. Ex-Senator RICE, Capt. C. W. NASH, and Capt. E. M. WILSON are supposed to be candidates for the Democratic nomination, against Col. ROBERTSON.

MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Green Bay, Wis., was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention, held at Appleton, on the 19th inst., and the National Union and Democratic Convention for the Sixth District, at Jefferson, on the same day nominated J. J. R. PEASE, of Janesville. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, but is now a supporter of President JOHNSON.

On the day of the State election, Gov. CONEY, of Maine, sent a request to Lieut.-Col. THOMAS H. GARNSEY, of Bangor, that he would resign his position on his staff, on account of the political differences between them. Col. GARNSEY complied, and improved the opportunity to write a three-column letter defending President JOHNSON and his policy.

The newly elected Republican State Committee of Massachusetts has organized for the ensuing year by the choice of the following officers: President, Hon. J. M. S. WILLIAMS, of Cambridge; Secretary, WILLIAM S. ROBINSON, of Malden; Treasurer, Hon. CHARLES W. SLACK, of Boston. The appointment of an Executive Committee was referred to the above-named officers.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY was renominated for Congress at the Republican Convention in St. Paul, Minn., on the 20th inst. He received 40 votes, to 8 for Gen. SANBORN, 10 for Gen. HUBBARD, and 11 for Hon. D. ALDRICH. The resolutions indorse Congress, and the Constitutional amendments, condemn the President, and thank the soldiers.

The *Palladium* says that a new Johnson paper is to be started in New-Haven. It will be a weekly, and, it is understood, will be conducted by Messrs. JAS. F. BABCOCK and F. W. J. SIHER, both former editors and publishers of the *Palladium*. Active preparations are being made to get the new concern in operation.

Hon. C. S. HAMILTON, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ohio Eighth District, addressed twelve meetings in Delaware County last week, and is announced to speak eleven times in Richmond County this week, and the same number in Morrow County next week.

Mr. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Senator-elect from New-Jersey, was serenaded, on Tuesday evening, at his residence, at Morchantville, Camden County, by some fifty school-children of that village.

DANIEL VAN AUKEN, Esq., having been selected by Pike and Northampton Counties, is virtually nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania.

GENERY TWICHELL, Esq., is among those spoken of as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Third District of Massachusetts.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twenty-fifth District met in Canandaigua, Sept. 18, but adjourned over to the 2d October, without making a nomination.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, who is now on his plantation at Cabin Tula in Louisiana, has written to Vicksburg, declining an invitation which had been tendered him by citizens

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY,

RAILWAY, PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE AND EXPRESS STOCKS,

BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION at the different Stock Boards.

All orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

QUOTATIONS can be had DAILY upon application at our office.

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable in Gold,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to R. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

For full particulars apply to

FISK & BELDEN,

BANKERS,

NO. 37 BROAD-ST.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

REVENUE BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

to provide means for the

ERECTION OF A MARKET

upon the land lying between

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets and Avenue C and East River.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, of the City of New-York, for the whole or any part of $75,000 of Revenue Bonds of the City of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and to be repaid from the funds to be realized by the negotiation of Market Stock, authorized to be created by chapter 120, Laws of 1865.

These Revenue Bonds are issued in pursuance of chapter 157 of the Laws of 1866, and will be redeemable, with the accrued interest, from proceeds of sale of such Market Stock, whenever the necessary ordinance creating such Market Stock shall have been adopted by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Agents for the lines of steamers from Havre to New-York.

A register kept of Americans in Paris.

Issue letters of credit available in all parts of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division).

No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are her by notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock A. M. The pool will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th of September.

P. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO G. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING Co., No. 17 Cedar-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of FUESS & SONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage due October 1st, 1886, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free of Government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to JOHN I. BROWER, No. 288 Greenwich-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby gives public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon the capital stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. R. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Day for as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22..	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22..	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22..	Hiram Penfield		30	6
Aug. 22..	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22..	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22..	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 20..	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22..	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13..	S. D. Carroll, Agent.		50	10
Nov. 13..	C. C. Diard		250	50
Nov. 13..	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20..	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20..	Wm. Butler		100	20
Feb. 20..	S. D. Carroll, Agent.		50	10
Feb. 20..	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20..	Maxwell Sommers		25	5
Feb. 20..	Aug. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20..	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 28..	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 28..	J. R. Hall		100	20
Aug. 22..	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22..	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 20..	Mygatt & Co.		100	20
Aug. 22..	Mary E. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12..	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12..	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20..	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 12..	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20..	Wm. Eglesion		75	15
Aug. 20..	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20..	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20..	Jno. Alexander		125	25
Aug. 20..	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11..	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17..	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19..	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 11..	Lockwood N. Norris		250	50
May 19..	H. J. Gooch		25	5
Aug. 17..	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, said: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COBEY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

(Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.)

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.

P. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 20th September until the morning of Oct. 5.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 28 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. for the month of September inst., payable on and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 2.

By order, P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

H. L. PARMELE & BRO., NO. 32 PINE-ST.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM POland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room 6. Ladies, 50 cts.; Gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 10 NASSAU-ST.,

UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

UNITED STATES 6's OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81..	111¾	111¾	Jan., 1-20.....	1 05	108
Coupon, '81.....	111¾	111¾	April, 1-20.....	105	108
5-20 Regist'd, '62..	108¾	109¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	111¾	111¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '64..	108¼	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '65..	105¾	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113¾
10-40 Registered.	98¾	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	114¾
10-40 Coupon.....	98¾	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	113¾	113¾
7.30 Treasury Loan	103¾	103¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	111¾
Gold.....	144½	144¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111
August, 7-30.....	103¾	104	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¾

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY BALANCES, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

LOAN OF $1,800,000.

Proposals will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 79 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., until the 29th day of September current, for a Loan of $1,800,000 to the State of New-Hampshire, payable as follows:

$300,000 Oct. 1, 1867.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1868.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1870.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1871.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1872.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1873.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1874.

Registered Coupon Bonds, of $1,000 each, will be issued, bearing date Oct. 1, 1866, at Six Per Cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and April, and the principal at maturity, at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY in New-York.

No bid below par will be accepted; parties may offer for either of the series named, the highest bid having the preference, until the series is exhausted. The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

The bonds will bear date Oct. 1, 1866, when interest will commence, but payment for the bonds may be made at any time in October, November or December, adding accrued interest.

These bonds are issued under the authority of a recent act of the Legislature of the State, for the purpose of a more speedy extinguishment of the State debt; will take the place of the longer authorized bonds unissued, which have been destroyed by order of the Legislature; will consolidate a large portion of the indebtedness of the State and be paid at maturity by an annual State tax.

For perfect security and remunerative interest this loan is believed to be the most desirable investment now before the public.

I. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

OFFICE OF THE DUFFUS OIL REFINING Co., No. 45 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Duffus Oil Refining Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 exchange-place, Room No. 32, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12½ o'clock till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

V. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Miss., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date bonds, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free of Government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to JOHN I. BROWER, No. 288 Greenwich-st.

AUCTION SALES.

40,000 TONS

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, SEPT. 26, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their Forty-second Auction Sale of Coal on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 36 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the store of

J. DONALDSON & CO.,

NO. 581 BROADWAY,

their entire stock of rich French China dinner, tea and toilet sets; rich vase and Parian ware; cut and pressed table glassware; plated tea-sets, gas-fixtures, &c.; also, white and Parisian granite-ware, &c., usually contained in a first-class Broadway retail store. The sale will be positive and without reserve, to close the business.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY OCT 2,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McG. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 325 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; House 20x58 with an extension 11x20; lot 20x66. The above offers a rare opportunity for those wishing to make an investment in first-class Murray Hill property. Also Brooklyn property—2 lots of land south side Southfield-st., 153 feet 6 inches east of 4th-av. Each lot 25x95.

Maps and particulars at the office.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, 27th inst. at 12 M., with all appurtenances thereunto belonging, the steamer SAMPSON, 284 tons, width of beam 40 feet, light draft, low pressure engine; and the steamer PLANET, 300 tons, width of beam 40 feet, light draft, two high pressure engines.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Vermont District, s. s.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom House, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.: 1,800 dressed ermine skins,

Given under my hand at Chester, in said district, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1866.

H. HENRY, Marshal.

LEWIS E. WARD, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS BELONGING TO DR. HUTCHINGS—Situated on West View-av., South Bergen, N. J., containing 18 city lots,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 27,

on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The house is three story and basement, 38x36, finished in first-class order throughout, ornamented cornice, fine mantels, dumb waiter, &c.

The location cannot be surpassed; on high ground, overlooking Newark, Orange, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, Staten Island, New-York Bay and Narrows, and the surrounding country.

CHOICE FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

Also, a fine stable and carriage-house, the upper part of which is arranged for a billiard-room, with balcony and French windows; also, a nice hennery.

The horse cars pass within two minutes' walk of this fine property.

The house can be seen at any time as above, or by applying to the auctioneer, No. 49 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, No. 29 Dey-st., New-York.

Take the Grand-st. horse cars at the ferry, for South Bergen.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the private residence No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., by

MINER & SOMERVILLE,

TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor and bedroom suites of black walnut and mahogany, curled hair mattresses, mirrors, tetes, sofas, lounges, chairs, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1866.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER at public auction the following named vessels

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 4D OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The JOHN ADAMS, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The VINCENNES, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The FEARNOT, sailing-ship, of 1,012 tons, old measurement.

The TREFOIL, screw-steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.

The PORT ROYAL, paddle-steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)

The PONTOOSUC, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, ON THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The PAMPERO, sailing-ship, of 1,375 tons, old measurement.

The SOUTH CAROLINA, screw-steamer, of 1,168 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)

The XIBISCUS, screw-steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The SPIREA, screw-steamer, of 446 tons, old measurement.

The MARIGOLD, screw-steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.

The DUMBARTON, paddle-steamer, of 686 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)

The PONTIAC, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The IOSCO, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The SEBAGO, paddle-steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.

The TRITONIA, paddle-steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.

The OCTORARA, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The ST. LOUIS, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The PRINCETON, receiving-ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.

The CLYMATIS, screw-steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.

The ALTHEA, screw-steamer, of 73 tons, old measurement.

The RINEO, screw-steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.

The CIMARRON, paddle-steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.

The HORNET, paddle-steamer, of 838 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)

The BOXER, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of purchase-money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction will hold until the 10th October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war DALE, of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1863, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, viz.: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the land, rights of way, depots, depot grounds, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the personal estate, and also the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company thereto, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment of the first installment, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually upon presentation of the interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and interest, of which said sums of money and the interest of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received, unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder making a bid not the highest, but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Leacht and Washington sts., New-York City, on the 1st day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents—Hospital, Wall, Common and Sibley.

279	Hospital Tents,	131	Hospital Tent Flies,
92	Wall Tents,	39	Wall Tent Flies,
60	Common Tents,	1,800	Knapsacks,
886	Leather Gaiters,	7,800	Canteens,
3,577	Hog-skin Gaiters,	90	Axes,
680	Forage Caps,	45	Axe Handles,
20,000	Cap Covers,	188	Pickaxes,
263	Sibley Tent Stoves,	461	Spades,
2,700	Leather Stocks,	60	Shovels,
1,116	Great Coat Straps,	140	Mosquito Bars,
34	Musicians' Frock Coats,	Lot	of Brass articles,
75	pairs Trousers,	Lot	of Iron articles,

Old iron, &c., &c., &c.

And various small articles of clothing and equipage.

ALSO,

1,726 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
37 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 6, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2d) day of October, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at Jefferson Barracks Reserve, near St. Louis, Mo., about five thousand (5,000) barrels of powder, composed of cannon, mortar and musket powders.

The powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-third to be deposited on the completion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

R. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE FRENCH BRONZES AND CLOCKS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, THE PROPERTY OF VICTOR DURAND, ESQ., WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

THEALL & GRIFFIN will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Sept. 25,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 28 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., all the elegant household furniture, &c., contained in said house (made to order by Messrs. Roux & Pottier,) and in the best order, consisting in part of DRAWING-ROOM—Elegantly carved rosewood drawing-room suite in green and gold satin; richly carved rosewood etagere; centre, card and fancy tables; reception, arm and easy chairs; elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7⅓ oct., double round corner; one Steinway maker; superb marble and gilt rosewood mantel clocks; very elegant real bronze statues of the "Reapers," "Grape Gathering," "Hunting" and "Fishing," by A. Carrier; bronze mantel vases; sets of very fine engravings, after Leopold Robert and Winterhalter; sets of very rich green and gold satin curtains and tassels; elegant velvet medallion carpets, &c. DINING ROOMS—Elaborately carved walnut and solid oak buffets, marble-tops, solid walnut and oak pillar extension-tables, fine walnut and oak arm and side dining-chairs in leather and striped reps, fine china dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea sets, glass and silver-plated ware, royal Wilton carpets, &c. BED CHAMBERS—Very elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, marble-tops and one a chess, reversible; secretary bookcases, very elegant rosewood French secretaries, marble-top fancy card and centre-tables, sofas, couches, chairs and easy chairs, reps, damask and lace curtains, pure curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets and counterpanes, Brussels and three-ply carpets. HALLS AND STAIRCASES—Elegant walnut hall-stand with mirror, velvet and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the oil-cloths, matting, window-shades, &c., together with the kitchen utensils. The whole sale will commence. The house will be open for inspection on Saturday and Monday, 22d and 24th insts., by permit, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 69 Liberty-st.

ADRIEN, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the City of Baltimore, the STONE DWELLINGS and the PALISADE FENCE known as Hicks' United States General Hospital, together with the PICKET FENCE inclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 44 East 22d-st., near Broadway, the entire household furniture, consisting in part of eleg

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuable unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE.....Lamarie.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT.....Bocandi.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.....Ducrenel.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $80, including table wine and other stores.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, sailing at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND.....Grace.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN.....Cutting.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
ERIN.....Grace.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13
THE QUEEN.....Grogan.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amounts, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 67 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 61 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND
AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
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Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Steerage.
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An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
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E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
OCT. 1.—COLUMBIA, Capt. R. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. SHADBURY.
OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CHAS. OSTRELL.
OCT. 26.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanilla.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and superior steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
At greatly reduced rates.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
RATES OF PASSAGE GIVEN TO
Columbia.....$27 00 | West Point.....$38 00
Augusta.....27 00 | Montgomery.....41 00
Atlanta.....34 00 | Mobile.....51 95
and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
The fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. R. COWELL, Commander, will sail on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier 14, East River. Possengers taken at Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 26 cents. Through and unbroken bills of lading signed and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAM H. BROWN, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 316 Franklin-st.

NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA,
From Pier No. 32 North River, at 10:45 A. M. DAILY.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
R. CLAYTON, Supt'r R. and Del. Bay R. R.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The fast and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M. | Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M. | Saturday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M. | Sunday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 P. M. | Monday, Sept. 24, 6:45 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 24, 3½ P. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6:45 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M. | Wednesday, Sept. 26, 6 P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents. (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents.) Freight, light bbls., 12½ cents; light bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. R. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 10½ A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
Friday, " 21, 12½ P. M. | Friday, " 21, 4 P. M.
Saturday, " 22, 3 P. M. | Monday, " 24, 7 A. M.
Monday, " 24, 3 P. M. | Tuesday, " 25, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, " 25, 3½ P. M.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant sidewheel steamer BOWDEN, Capt. C. E. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 63 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
ISAACS, TUTHILL, Agent, No. 3 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND LONGISTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Rose-st.) every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock, returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—SEA AIR.—NO MORE INvigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay, and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks; the safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip, at 7:15; Christopher-st., North River, at 7:30, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare $1. Schuabi's Band on Board; also bait, lines and refreshments.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SECOND-STORY front room, with large pantry, to let, at No. 119 West 16th-st.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives; suite of rooms on parlor floor. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SEVERAL gentlemen may be had at No. 98 West 43d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, child and nurse, with private table; rooms to consist of parlor, bedroom and room for nurse; only such communications as give terms and full particulars will receive attention. Address T. J., box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a private family. Terms not to exceed $20 a week, including gas and fires. Address A. B. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A board in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders. A plain table is all that is wished. Location, above 14th-st., and between 5th and 8th ave. No boarding-house people need answer this. Price, $35 per week. Address for seven days, with particulars required, MERCHANT, Box No. 3,406 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE house, a very handsome suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, on second floor; location 22d-st., a few doors from 8th-av.; references required. Address J. A. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 106 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., Gramercy Park, suites of handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location and table first-class.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board with single room; gentlemen rooming together quite low at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, in a private house, may be obtained at No. 341 West 34th-st., opposite Blind Asylum; references exchanged.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor, and some single rooms with board. House first class.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR invalids requiring nursing at No. 149 Charles-st.

ROOMS "EN SUITE," WITH PRIVATE table only, at No. 164 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR TWO FAMILIES OF Adults, of three or four persons each, or for six or eight single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family where there are now no boarders, within half an hour of New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad. Address BOARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, New-York, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. H. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th ave., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEWYork, for rent or purchase; a comfortable house within easy distance of the business centres, and in a respectable, healthy neighborhood; must have from six to ten rooms, well provided with modern conveniences, and be ready for immediate occupancy. Address, with explicit statements of terms, and every essential particular, CLIFTON, No. 72 East 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, a suite of rooms on second floor, furnished; without board if convenient, within two blocks of restaurant; private house preferred; references exchanged; rent will be paid in advance if desired. Address SILAS MOORE, Westchester Post-office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND FROM 2 TO 4 acres, within 60 to 75 minutes of City Hall; on water, or near, and with good view of same; price from $6,000 to $8,000. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 663 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms by a gentleman and wife; Ninth Ward preferred. Address J. C., No. 74 Barrow-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES J. HOYT, Plaintiff, against GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Defendant. Summons—For money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-nine hundred and twelve dollars and seventy cents, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.
EDWARD B. MERRILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated 27th August, 1866.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL G. RAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.
EDWIN L. ABEL, } Executors.
s18-1awGmTu* WILLIAM LINTZ, }

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON THE HIGH GROUND AT BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY; ELEVEN ROOMS, THREE ACRES OF LAND, 25 MINUTES FROM N. Y.—ERIE RAILWAY. GEO. B. WOODWARD, NO. 37 PARK-ROW, N. Y.

FOR SALE

A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, 12 miles from New-York; water front on East River, about 800 feet; lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres pasture, and woodland 15 acres, in all about 28 acres; great variety of fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn; farmer's and gardener's cottages, &c.; all requisite outbuildings, too-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, the healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York. Address J. U., Box No. 1,165 Post-office

SOUTHERN PROPERTY FOR NORTHERN CAPITALISTS.
Will be sold on moderate terms, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, of 40 horse power, entirely new, and has been in successful operation for the past three months. The location is on Black River, fifteen miles above Georgetown, S. C., equal to any in the south for the abundance of yellow pine, cypress, poplar timber. Vessels drawing the Georgetown bar can load at any time at the wharf of the Mill. Capital designed for lumber and timber business in the south, cannot find a better investment than this property.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.

FARMS—THREE VERY SUPERIOR FARMS for sale in and near Madison and Morristown, 161, 98, 56 acres; the 180 acre farm is well-adapted for grain and fruit; large house and outbuildings, and new; well watered with well and stream of water running through the farm; well divided into tillable meadow and wood; abounds in choice fruit; will be sold at the very low price of $10,000; and many other farms, from 10 to 200 acres, commanding rich, village homes and lots, in all about 100. Real estate agents in the City of New-York or Brooklyn who will send me a purchaser for any of them, the commission will be divided between us. Inquire of
MADISON, Sept. 25, 1866. S. D. HUNTING.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; beautiful lawn unquestioned; houses first-class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter; the grounds are very fine, about 56 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees, ornamental and grand, outbuildings large and first-class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS VILLAresidence, pleasantly situated in Cranford, N. J., one hour's ride from the foot of Liberty-st., by the Central Railroad of N. J.; the house contains 9 rooms, with bath rooms, attic and cellar, all arranged for modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; the grounds are elevated, dry and healthy; convenient to the station and for gentlemen doing business in the City; can be given immediately; price $11,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 468, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter-st.; one of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-class, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, fronting Central Park, on 73d-st., the most beautiful location in New-York, commanding a fine view of the Park; having all the modern improvements, sewerage, water and gas; the street will be paved with Belgian pavement this fall; terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAMES POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

64 ACRES FARM LAND.—NORTHERN railroad, near depot. House, barn 20 by 40, &c.; six cows; three horses, worth $300; four acres Lawtons and strawberries, &c.; 220 apple trees; other fruits of all kinds; 50 tons hay; 22 acres Connecticut potatoes, oats, &c.; farming tools. Price for farm, $5,250; stock, crops, $1,500. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST Farms, a beautiful residence, containing eight rooms, with all modern conveniences, beautifully laid out, with a carriage-house and abundance of fruit, fronting the river, 3½ miles from Harlem and one mile from Tremont Station. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; lot 21 feet by half the block; house 12 feet; is in perfect order; parlors and dining-room carpeted (new and oil-cloths in halls go with the house; price $16,500. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One mile east of Harlem Bridge, on the crown of Whitehill; splendid view of the East River; a fine house with six lots, full of choice fruits, grapes, &c. Apply to CHAS. LEACH, on the premises. Possession immediately.

1,000 ACRES FOR SALE—IN TRACTS OF 10 to 1,000 acres, from $2 to $12 per acre; excellent farming and timber land; three hours from New-York City; one-half mile from railroad; good water power; good road to station. Splendid investment. Apply to DONALD MASTIN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 29 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$21,000—HOUSE AND FURNITURE. A four-story French-roof brown-stone high-stoop house on West 48th-st., for sale, size 22x50; well built, in perfect order, and newly and handsomely furnished. POTTER, BROS., & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH THE ELEGANT FURNIture, if wanted, a first-class 25-foot house, on 38th-st., near 8th-av., with modern improvements, and the adjoining and similar house, unfurnished, with possession in May. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HIGHstoop, West 29th-st.; fine location, $22,500; also, brown-stone high-stoop, with lot, West 38th-st., near 3d-av. A valuable 8th-av. corner, $20,000. SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

$6,000—GREAT BARGAIN—AN EXCELlent farm of 123 acres for sale, near Saratoga Springs, good buildings, fruit in variety, well watered and every way desirable for farming purposes. Apply to J. E. MASTIN, No. 34 Pine-st.

FARMS, FARMS, FARMS FOR SALE—On Long Island; different sizes, different prices; all with dwellings and outbuildings; situated on water and inland; several at decided bargains.
McMANUS & LEWIS, No. 81 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a very handsome small four-story brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner throughout. Apply on the premises, Lexington-av., second house south of 45th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE COTtage house on the southeast corner of 134th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE BROWN STONE house on the south side of 118th-st., near 2d-av., with carpets and furniture, and every modern convenience. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—PRICE, $8,500.—A NEW COTtage house, slate roof, 12 rooms, excellent neighborhood; plank walk to depot five minutes' walk. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs.

HOTEL ON EUROPEAN PLAN—FURNIture and lease to be sold. Centrally located and paying a great profit. Apply to
G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL SIZE FIRSTclass house up-town, finished in walnut and beautifully located; possession. FISH & BLIVEN, 23 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 321 West 37th-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive printed list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, NEAR THE NEW-YORK and New-Haven Railroad, for six months or longer, a furnished house, three acres of land, carriage-house, &c.; horse and cow if required; rent moderate to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire of J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—(CARPETS AND MIRRORS FOR SALE) —First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 46th-st., near 3d-av.; also furnished houses, $250 to $550 per month; and two large fine houses, (furniture for sale.) well suited for boarding-houses or hotels. P. SEYMOUR, No. 405 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR A year or longer, a three-story brown-stone house, 22x56, three rooms deep all the way up; in the neighborhood of Madison Park, east; thoroughly and genteelly furnished throughout, and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEWRochelle, for six months or longer, near the Episcopal Church; has carriage house, use of sow, fine lawn and garden. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., room No. 8.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-story English basement house, near Fifth-avenue Hotel, till May; rent $450 per month; also, a two-story house, basement, unfurnished, on 22d-st., near 3d-av. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL 1ST MAY next, a large double house, built of stone, 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge; has all the modern improvements; possession Oct. 15. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor to gentlemen only, without meals; location desirable. Apply at No. 80 10th-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED, WITH all the modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals, at No. 198 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Location desirable.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN the splendid marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. Owner will reduce $250 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

TO RENT—SECOND LOFT OF STORE NO. 96 Nassau-st., on the premises.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let at No. 270 West 42d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Out this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
ESTORI—MARY STUART.
Director.....J. GRAU.
ESTORI'S ticket office at Chickering's, 652 Broadway, N. Y. Sale of tickets commences daily at 8½ A. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. To defeat speculation, the management will retain for sale at the Theatre Francais, on the evening of each performance of Mme. ESTORI, a limited number of seats for the accommodation of the public. The office for subscriptions for the remaining nights of the season will be at the Theatre Francais.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, Fourth Subscription.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in her great role in Schiller's renowned
MARY STUART.
FRIDAY, FIFTH AND MONDAY, SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS.
THURSDAY—MME. RISTORI in Brooklyn.
Proscenium Boxes, four seats, $16; Orchestra Seats, $3; Dress Circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Parquet Circle, 75 cents.
In preparation, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI—THURSDAY, Sept. 27,
DEBUT OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
IN HER GREAT ROLE OF MEDEA.
The only authorized ticket offices—In Brooklyn, Academy of Music; New-York, Chickering & Sons, 652 Broadway, and Raiman's ticket office, 324 and 114 Broadway.
Price of admission—Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $2 50; Proscenium Boxes, according to size and location, $4 per seat; Dress Circle, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AMERICAN OPERA.
H. DRAPER.....Director
NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
The SUCCESS attending the late representations of the popular
COMIC OPERA,
"THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,"
induces the management to reproduce it on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, by the following artists:
Miss Fannie Stockton, Lisa; Miss Minne Geary, Lady Rabelle; Miss Lizzie Allen, Donna Lucrosia; Mr. W. J. Hill, the original Carlos; Mr. E. Duchesne, the Doctor; Mr. H. Montrose, Pomposo; Mr. E. Warden, Sulfo "Balthazar;" Mr. H. Leighton, Perez; Mr. G. Caldwell, Sancho. Prices of admission: Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 50c.; gallery, 25c. Proscenium boxes, $6 and $10; promenade tickets to all parts of the house, 75c. Seats secured without extra charge at the theatre, and at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway. Seaman's celebrated piano used at this theatre. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR
OPENING WEEK.
MONDAY, Sept. 24, AND DURING THE WEEK.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, Champion of the World!
with his infant son, MASTER ORLANDO.
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
the model Equestrienne of the age!
with the entire
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.
TIME—Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For the Matinees—Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock.
MATINEES THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.
INAUGURATION OF THE NEW HALL OF THE CONSERVATORY.
FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.
At this Matinee the celebrated Pianist, J. N. PATTISON, will make his first appearance since his return from Europe.
PROGRAMME.
Quartette (A major, two violins, viola a cello).Beethoven
Chaconne, violin.....S. Bach
Air Swedois, violoncello.....B. Romberg
Between the first and second parts pupils of the Conservatory will perform
Sonata (in F) piano and violin.....Beethoven
AND
La Jolie Coquette, violin.....Ed. Mollenhauer
PART II.
Trio, (B flat,) piano, violin a cello.....S. Schubert
Only pupils of the Conservatory and persons specially invited will be admitted. No tickets sold.
As there

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Inauguration Meeting at Jerome Park To-day.

The Condition of the Track — Status of the Horses — Particulars Concerning Asteroid and His Withdrawal.

The Betting—The Pools—The General Excitement—If the Weather Should be Unfavorable, a Postponement to be Indicated by Half-Masted Flags.

If the weather is fair at noon to-day, and we regret to state that as we go to press the gentle rain is falling at a very unpleasant and most suggestive rate, the first grand meeting of the American Jockey Club will be inaugurated under the most favorable auspices. For the guidance and information of the public, tens of thousands of whom we doubt not will attend the races, we publish the following

REGULATIONS

as issued by the Club:

1. Carriages not entering the inclosure, after discharging their passengers, will pass the Park gate into the fields and woods beyond.

2. All carriages and saddle horses pay $1 each on entering the first gate.

3. All persons, except members of the Club and servants in livery, pay $1 each on entrance to the first gate.

4. Members of the Club, with their conveyances, pass the gates free.

5. Carriages containing members of the Club or gentlemen having quarter-stretch tickets, may pass the grand stand and through the second gate into the picnic grove, and into the south circle inside the course, without extra charge. No extra charge for ladies, or servants in livery. Every gentleman passing the second gate must be a member of the Club or holders of quarter-stretch tickets.

6. Club carriages are at liberty to pass to the left and enter the club grounds at the private gate near the stables, but they are requested, unless the way is blocked, to keep to the right, in rear of the grand stand, and pass around the course in front of the club grounds to the picnic grounds and south circle.

7. No gentlemen, except members of the Club, or those holding complimentary tickets, are allowed to enter the private gates leading to the club grounds.

8. All persons entering the grand stand are required to pay $1 each, except members of the Club and holders of quarter-stretch tickets. Tickets are given up at the door. Checks will be given to those passing out temporarily. Ushers will seat ladies and gentlemen in any part of the stand, except the centre section, which is reserved for the Club. They will seat holders of quarter-stretch tickets on the north end of the stand.

9. No gentlemen, except members or holders of complimentary tickets, can enter the centre section of the grand stand, or the club grounds.

10. Members of the Club may introduce two ladies to any part of the club grounds, except the grand stand, free. Minors under 21 years of age accompanied by members of the Club, pass the same as ladies. Members of the Club may introduce more than two ladies by paying $1 each. Members of the Club taking ladies to the grand stand pay $1 each.

11. Ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen are not allowed to enter the grand stand.

12. The private room at the north end of the stand is reserved for the members of the Club and holders of quarter-stretch tickets.

13. No books of any description, no sale of liquors, no gambling allowed in any part of the grounds.

Great sensation was created in sporting circles yesterday by the confirmation of the report extensively circulated the day previous, of the breaking down of the great Western racer *Asteroid*, whose anticipated meeting with the renowned champion of the Eastern turf, *Kentucky*, in the four-mile-heat race for the Inauguration Stakes, was regarded as the most momentous event that ever took place on the American turf. We learned from Mr. ALEXANDER, the owner of *Asteroid*, that the horse took his exercise on Saturday, and although he seemed a little lame on pulling up, it was not thought to be of serious importance. He was galloped again on Sunday afternoon, when it was discovered that the middle tendons of his right forelog had given way, and his starting for the race was consequently impossible. Some few months ago, while in training for the Saratoga Cup, the sinews of the same leg, below the pastern, filled, and he was obliged to be thrown out of training for a time. The strong preparation to which he was subjected for the race of to-day developed the latent weakness of the part in question, and resulted in his complete breakdown. Although the race is, in consequence, deprived of its most important feature of interest, yet the substitution of *Idlewild*, once so invincible as a four-miler, and who is also owned by Mr. ALEXANDER, and who is stated to be in as fine condition as she ever was in her life, will give excitement to the race. The other starters, *Onward*, *Julius* and *Fleetwing*, are all in splendid condition, and a most interesting contest may safely be anticipated.

We visited Jerome Park yesterday, and found the track in the finest possible condition, and should the weather keep dry and favorable, a larger attendance of visitors will be present than was ever before seen on a race track in America. The interest attached to the race pervades all classes, and the easy, cheap and expeditious transit from the City to the Course will make this meeting highly popular with the public. The entries for the first race to-day, the mile and quarter dash for three-year olds, closed yesterday afternoon on the Course, and were as follows:

1. Mr. R. A. Alexander's b. c. Bayswater, by Lexington.
2. Mr. S. Carter's ch. c. Delegate, by Highlander.
3. Mr. Sanford's br. g. Tisdale, by Revenue.
4. Mr. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Local, by Lightning.
5. Mr. D. Reedy's ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington.
6. Mr. D. McDaniel's b. c. Ripley, by Jeff. Davis.

We give one of the pools sold on Saturday night at the Fifth-avenue Hotel by Messrs. MERRITT & SIMMONS, before it was known that *Asteroid* would not start, from which it will be seen that the friends of the Western crack thought highly of his chance. *Kentucky* sold for $700; *Asteroid*, $600; *Onward*, $130; *Fleetwing*, $15; *Idlewild*, $30; *Julius*, 5. We also give a few of the principal pools on the same race sold last night by Dr. UNDERWOOD, with *Kentucky* excluded, showing the relative estimation in which the other horses are held. At Fifth-avenue Hotel:

Onward	$60	$60	$60	$140
Idlewild	90	30	35	100
Fleetwing	45	90	40	90
Julius	8	5	10	80
Total	$130	$110	$195	$890

The pools at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the Inauguration Stakes were in the following ratios, viz.:

Kentucky	$1,500	$900	$1,600
Onward	800	100	400
Fleetwing	60	80	75
Idlewild	200	140	200
Julius	90	10	80
Total	$2,645	$2,185	$2,800

If the races are obliged to be postponed on account of the weather the flags on the Astor House, Wallack's Theatre and Fifth-avenue Hotel will be hoisted half-mast high at 10 o'clock A. M.

But it is to be hoped no untoward an event will not mar the great expectations of the thousands who are prepared to enter upon the enjoyments of the turf. Never before has a meeting been inaugurated under such admirable management. Money, with the directors, is a matter of secondary import. They desire to preserve the absolute integrity of the Course, to show that racing may be conducted decently and in order, with fairness and honor. The natural result of such management will be popular confidence in the good faith of owners and starters, the improvement of stock and the trial of the best blood of this Course.

Many public enterprises have had their birth in the fertile brain of the owner of this Park, but we doubt if any one enterprise was so signal in its immediate reformatory tendency as is this formation of the American Jockey Club. The scene upon the Course will be resplendent beyond anything ever seen in this country; scores and scores of the best citizens will be present with their families in equipages whose style and fashion have hitherto been unapproached, and, the weather permitting, the first meeting at Jerome Park will be an era of note in the history, not alone of racing in America, but in the annals of New-York social life.

The Young Men of New-York.

The monthly meeting of the Young Mens' Christian Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. The room was crowded with young men. After reports from the various Committees were received, an essay was read by WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq., of the *Journal of Commerce*, on "The Young Men of New-York." The morals of too many young men in subordinate and even responsible positions, said the essayist, are tending downward. This condition of things had been coming on us step after step. Formerly clerks used to board in the houses of their employers and they knew about their habits. The system of training clerks was radically different to-day from that of the olden time. Then clerks spent their evenings either in hearing instructive lectures or in the families of their employers. The merchant felt responsible not only for the business habits of his clerks but for their morals. That the case was decidedly different to-day needed no demonstration. Merchants now hardly think they have a right to inquire where their clerks spend their time. The consequence of this course was seen in the increase of billiard and concert saloons. The great majority who frequented them were young men. He regarded the game of billiards, when played simply for relaxation and not carried to excess, and in proper places, as conducive to healthy mental and physical enjoyment. He would ask, as a suggestion, how it would do to have a billiard table in the Reading Room of the Association? The essayist contrasted the different modes which formerly prevailed from those of the present; alluded to self-made men; spoke of the duty of self-reliance as at the season of success, and that we were not to let this self-reliance lead to the neglect of our spiritual welfare, but rather let the advice of the Christian philosopher and apostle be borne in mind, "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." The speaker was warmly applauded at the close. On the meeting being thrown open for discussion, a member said he opposed the essayist in relation to billiards. He would rather have the rooms forever closed than to have the game introduced into them. He did not believe a young man would be content long with playing in private houses. He would soon learn to boat all in his house, and would then go elsewhere.

Mr. VAN NORDEN, President of the New-Orleans Association, was present, and made some remarks in reference to the work of the New-Orleans Association. They had a few loyal Union men; he said some stood aloof from them, even refused to read their notices from the pulpit. Hon. Mr. FAY, formerly Minister to Switzerland, was called upon and responded briefly, expressing the pleasure he felt in the Christian spirit evinced in this City, of whose wickedness he had heard so much, and alluded in encouraging terms to the work of the Association.

The meeting closed with singing the doxology.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Primary Elections.

Meetings were held by the various Republican organizations in this City, last night, for the purpose of electing officers of the associations, delegates to the General Committee and a District Committee.

The following was the result:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—Joshua G. Abbe.
Vice-Presidents—Alfred G. Buell and Samuel Yates.
Secretaries—John Wm. Heape and William H. Bailey.
Treasurer—Andrew W. Legget.
Delegates to the Central Committee.—Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Samuel S. Wyckoff, Charles V. Lewis, John Contrell, John Conley, Joseph C. Scully, Jas. F. Horan.
District Executive Committee—Benjamin P. Weymouth, Thomas Dougherty, James Whelan, Daniel F. Mullin, George Thompson, Michael McGowan, Irs H. Tuthill, William Flock, Frederick S. Bogue, Robert P. Burke, Thomas McCabe, James O'Donnell, John Crowley, Bartholomew Coleman, T. V. Foley, Benjamin Lynde, Samuel N. Le Comte, Jos. H. White, William E. Smith, Arnot Spence, William Gebhardt, William Wiese, William Flack, Cornelius Denton, Nathan Kingsley, Jr., John S Markham, Henry Smith, Thos. Outwater, John A. Currier, A. H. Longley, Jacob Decker, Jason Taylor, James McCord, Charles H. Patrick, Wm. H. Carlock, Thomas Finnigan, George Browne, Robert Walker.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—Theodore C. Williams.
Vice-Presidents—Patrick Gavigan, Wallace Green.
Recording Secretary—Geo. McLaughlin.
Corresponding Secretary—Michael Conlin.
Treasurer—G. J. Orr.
Central Committee—George Ross, James Oates, Dennis McLaughlin, C. W. Brennan.
District Committee—John Finn, Michael Haley, Peter Weir, Robert Ferguson, George Reed, S. Gar Nu, John Castles, M. Hart, Peter Flannigan, Martin Haley, Max Eber, J. Knox, William Youdael, Martin O'Connell, John McCue, Godfrey Kline, Joseph Breck, Michael Welsh, J. Moore, James Fegulan, William P. Powers, John Conners, J. Poynton, Jas. O'Neill, J. W. Hawks, James Riley, W. Furlong, G. Bell, John McGuire.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—Thomas Mulligan.
Vice-Presidents—George Shannon, Gilbert Lowe.
Recording Secretary—John Foley.
Corresponding Secretary—John A. O'Brien.
Treasurer—Howard C. Vail, Sr.
Delegates to the General Committee—John Fitch, Daniel S. Duvall, Philip Henlich, Henry Kruger.
Executive Committee.—Edward S. Foley, William Rowe, E. A. Willoughby, Charles Keyser, Thomas Kelly, William Karnback, Peter Monaghan, James Piunkett, James Riley, O. F. Wentworth, Jarvis N. Rennie, Charles Koch, Louis Herrich, James McCormick, David Mayhold, Timothy McDonald, Julius Kiehn, Edward Maloy, Joseph Grasse, Daniel Scully, Charles Bathman, Paul Ganiert, Jr., James C. White, William H. Gibson, William Murphy, Edward O'Brien, James Hogan, Fernando Battes, C. Sayres, Abm. Delcurasey, P. Thomas, M. Gilroy.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—James McLaren.
Vice-Presidents—Jos. P. Jardine, Dr. John Hart.
Secretaries—Thos. Donalds, Sam'l P. Pierson.
Treasurer—Samuel T. McKinney.
Delegates to the General Committee—W. H. McKinney, Henry Bausher, George McGrann, Jas. Blackwell, Charles J. Warren.
District Executive Committee—Daniel Sullivan, Wm. Hogan, Hugh McLean, Edward Jones, Arch. Hall, Jr., David Prothero, John Fitzgerald, Wm. P. Vesy, Archibald Bennett, John Roberts, Henry Jones, C. W. Tallman, Thomas Gallagher, George W. Weed, John Barry, Morris Welsh, George Willett, Robert Marshall, Thomas Gould, Wm. Armstrong, Morris Brown, John Dunn.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—Andrew Bleakly.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. Tucker, Dr. Ellery Dennison.
Secretaries—Wm. F. T. Chapman, Rec.; Thomas G. Baker, Cor.
Treasurer—James Winterbottom.
General Committee—David Walker, Eugene Ward, John A. Dugan, Wm. C. Hanna, Chas. L. Goudey, Andrew Bleakley, Jr., Wm. F. T. Chapman, M. J. Smith, James Winterbottom.
Executive Committee—R. Sexter, Martin Krouse D. J. Oakly, Joseph Butler, James Sandford; Henry Murphy, Wm. Winants, Thos McFadden, Wm. Cleary, Thos. Nolligan, J. Van Gretcen, Martin Walsh, Michael Moran, Joseph Porter, Wm. McLaughlin, Abram Lent.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—James M. McCartin.
Vice-Presidents—Isaac L. Chadwick, Joseph Abbott.
Recording Secretary—Edward Hogan.
Corresponding Secretary—Samuel L. Kennedy.
Treasurer—Adin Holbrook.
Delegates to the General Committee—Joseph Ellery, Hugh Neath, Abeas Elliot, Robert W. DeGrush, Chas. Strong.
District Executive Committee—David D. Swart, Charles W. Little, William Schaefer, Joseph B. Gross, A. F. Backer, P. W. Hand, Thomas Wiley, James H. Anderson, F. V. White, James Nelson, Robert Roddy, Arthur Murphy, Wm. Hathaway, James Leavy, Daniel Eisinger, Henry S. Jennings, Cyrus Avery, Edward Quinn, James Coan, Stephen Holden, S. T. Pilgrim, Webster Spencer, Wm. Cable, James Cunningham, Richard Cassidy, J. O. Ellery, Isaiah Whippe, Charles P. Howell, Peter Swade, C. W. Houghton, C. B. Hulsart, E. C. Hoyt, David Fick, Theodore Holmes, John A. Bailey, J. P. Griffin, Charles Dailey, Henry Anderson.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—John Lobdell.
Vice-Presidents—H. Everett Russell, Wm. B. Stafford.
Recording Secretary—Charles W. Darling.
Corresponding Secretary—S. S. Chatterton.
Treasurer—John A. May.
Executive Committee—Salem T. Russell, S. C. Southmayd, Clinton McDonald, Wm. P. Richardson, Walter W. Conklin, John M. Robertson, Emil W. Hoeber, Joseph M. Ballestier, Francis Moullin, George H. Simpson, George W. Hunt, George W. Clarke, John B. Miller, Jacob H. Gumble, Cornelius B. Mitchell, F. A. Conklin.
Central Committee—F. A. Conkling, Nathaniel Appleton, John Walker, Cornelius Van Cott, Edward Mitchell, William Tredwine, Wm. R. Stafford, Robert Irwin, Francis F. Resch, Simeon Draper, John D. Lawson.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—John W. Farmer.
Vice-Presidents—Dr. S. Waterman, John Hayward, John A. Smith.
Recording Secretary—Joseph Bagot.
Corresponding Secretary—James McCord.
Treasurer—John Disbon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—George Buss.
Delegates to the General Committee—Daniel Sheehan, Jacob Messer, John P. Jordeman, Col. A. B. Sage, N. B. Ebbersherd, Wm. L. Wemmell, Edward Perley, Samuel A. Roberts, Michael Neville, Andreas Willmann, Samuel Cook.
Executive Committee—Augustus Weisman, William G. Bradley, Matthew Davis, Herman Rugler, George Henle, John Wesley Carpenter, Theodore Burr, Jas. M. Jackson, Charles Doxey, Samuel Bingham, Horace A. Bliss, Andrew J. Reeves, Thomas Oakley, Daniel Hettinger, John Lewis, Martin Herrick, Henry Smith, James Judge, Gerard Mosher, Charles A. Kling, Dr. Little, Frank Stinson, John F. Burns, Jacob Bumstead, Wm. Decker, Det Youle, Benj. Dean, E. H. Maine, George Davis, Henry R. Jones, Peter Feely, George H. Quinn, Lewis Ammerman, William Hyland, William Ivers, Stephen Irwin, George A. Foster, August Koch, Henry Wood, William Sanders, William O. Kennedy, Raphel Wiel, William Dodd, John Wilten, George W. Anderson, Reinhard Biehl, William Waters, Sigmund Lang, Peter Dixson, John F. Butt, James Whytal, William Kellogg, Thomas O'Carter, Thomas Riker, Michael Smith, William Herrick, J. Intermann.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—Dr. Samuel R. Kirby.
First Vice President—Geo. F. Markiee.
Second Vice President—George R. Keyser.
Recording Secretary—Charles Wright Kirby.
Corresponding Secretary—William C. Carpenter.
Treasurer—William H. Christie.
Delegates to the General Committee—Sinclair Tousey, John W. Thorne, Washington L. Adams, Norman Stratton, Andrew J. Campbell, John Dargavel, Wilson A. Baylor, James S. McVeany, J. Solis Britton.
District Executive Committee—Wilbur F. Kirby, Jas. B. Mingay, Alonzo Bliss, Wm. E. Carpenter, Samuel Galbraith, Washington Leayeraft, James Webb, Alex. M. Eagleson, Robert Peterson, Humphrey Ayres, Wm. B. White, Jas. G. Sayers, George Starr, M. D. Thayer, Floyd Kass, David Marsh, Henry Otten, Oliver Barrett, J. E. Van Valen, Tunis Cooper, Jeremiah Pangburn, Thos. H. Coppins, Frank D. Karr, Jno. W. Earle, Edward Taylor, W. H. Gedney, Jesse Travis, Edgar Sharp, Michael O'Rourke, Robert H. Johnson, John Travis, Nathan W. Ladew, Thomas Arnell, A. H. Scudder, H. H. Christie, George Hallett, Frank Martin, W. H. Foreman, Charles Hall, John C. Darrow, James W. Poe, Chas. Gardiner, W. H. Wood, J. Wardill Wood, Francis Barber, Conrad Reuss, Wilbur Hall, Wm. Wade, Wm. O'Rourke, Francis Barberg Harvey Barmore, Hiram Burdett, Jacob Riley, Israel D. Bowers, John Mason, Jos. C. Robinson, Wm. F. Haviland, Robt. B. Carpenter, Jas. D. Van Voorhis, Frank E. Miller, W. Alfred Gedney, Fitzhugh Smith, Henry P. See, Steve. M. Anderson, A. Carpenter, And. J. Conkling, Dan'l French, Scott Foster, Edwin Ferris, Sam'l Hall, M. D., Gilbert J. Hunter, Edward Hart, Robt. M. Lake, A. S. Lane, A. W. Philis, Ed. C. Dunning, J. Cumming, Jos. C. Chamberlain, A. Carpenter, P. W. Black, W. J. Young.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—Stephen H. Knapp.
Vice-Presidents—Henry H. Haight, William H. Falconer.
Recording Secretary—Harvey H. Woods.
Corresponding Secretary—George F. Langbien.
Treasurer—Isaac McGay.
Delegates to the General Committee—William Y. Ashman, Jacob H. Patterson, Jr., Francis M. Smith, William A. Smalley, Warren F. Bates, Dr. Francis Henel, Joseph Kuntz, Jacob Theis.
District Executive Committee—Martin B. Brown, V. B. Wood, John L. Kingsland, Dr. F. Jentz, Herman A. Mulz, Charles J. Gunther, John Kennedy, S. J. McIver, William H. Leakwood, John Long, Samuel Feldheim, Thos. M. Adriance, Charles L. Crawford, Alexander McCook, Christian Meyer, Andrew Reiver, Lewis J. Kirk, George P. Stutzman, W. Van Wyck, Isaac A. Carstang, William Butler, R. T. Rourk, Henry Hauser, Eli Taylor, B. F. Haskell, Francis Buckel, Albert Hahn, William Fisher, A. A. Ranson, Frederick Witz, Peter Rado, John Alden, Charles A. Lane.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—Wm. R. Stewart.
First Vice-President—James O. Bennent.
Second Vice-President—John H. Sherwood.
Recording Secretary—Frederick L. Olmsted.
Corresponding Secretary—Charles H. Swords.
Treasurer—E. F. Locke.
General Committee—John V. Gridley, John H. White, Charles Nettleton, Israel Gillett, Joseph R. Frith, James L. Hastie, C. C. Pinckney, Orlando L. Stewart, John S. Gilmore, Isaac K. Roberts.
Executive Committee—Wm. H. Lee, Cummings H. Tucker, Matthew McDougal, E. R. Tremain, Prosper M. Wetmore, Wm. H. Montfort, Henry S. Okott, Richard Warren, John F. Williams, George P. Putnam, Thomas C. Post, Joshua S. Peck, James Underhill, George M. Van Nort, Daniel D. Conover, Richard Mott, J. Seaver Page, J. N. Lugley, John J. Townsend, David Andrews, A. M. Coffin, James McMasters, Elliott Cowdin, Arnold Tanzer, Anthony McReynolds, Wm. J. Williamson, W. W. Northrop, E. Frank Hyde, Wm. H. Peabody, Thomas Steele, Wm. T. Blodget, George Bliss, Jr., David McAdam, Daniel Townsend, Johnston McVey, Henry R. Chapman, Joseph Niess, Samuel C. Acker, John McKechnie, Jedd Frye, H. T. B. Harris, Richard Aiken, James Britt, W. J. Demerest, James W. Ranney, John Inglis, Wm. Breeden, Peter Fisher, George Munderline, Theodore J. Husted, Samuel Miller, J. N. Cheste., Charles Gould, Stephen D. Hatch, Abraham Jones, James Ingraham, Leopold Weil, F. R. Sherman, Henry Carmichael.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—William Burns.
First Vice-President—Joseph Hezel.
Second Vice-President—George Coffin.
Recording Secretary—John L. Smith.
Corresponding Secretary—William McLean.
Treasurer—Thomas Hays.
Delegates to Union General Committee—James Pierson, Thos. T. Sutliff, John Duke, James McCarthy, Simon Hazleton, Lawrence Welch.
Executive Committee—Stephen M. Wright, David Gamble, James Guinn, Wm. Werfelman, James Duncan, Frederick Sass, Chas. McCauley, William Brown, Robert Smith, Thos. Kirkpatrick, Robt. H. Willis, Alfred Erbe, Humphrey Owens, Robert V. Mackey.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—William H. Bull.
Vice-Presidents—Joseph H. Choate, Benjamin B. Dumville.
Secretaries—George M. Mitchell, Joseph Loughery.
Treasurer—Curtis Siddons.
Central Committee—Charles S. Spencer, Alexander McLeod, Hugh Gardner, H. N. Sherwood, Mordecai L. Marsh, William Orton, Isaac Dayton, John Sedgwick, Wm. V. Alexander, Hooper C. Van Voorst.
Ward Committee—Richard Lappin, Col. J. H. Liebenan, Christian S. Delevan, Samuel B. H. Vance, Nathaniel Tompkins, John W. Hogencamp, Frank W. Ballard, Col. Cartwright, Dr. VanBuren, Don Alonzo Cushman, James Walton, James Cummings, Chas. Heyzer, John McIntyre, George Flewellin, William Shaw, John Mitchell, Geo. McLean, Samuel C. Reed, E. R. Harper, Jacob Appell, Francis Ruge, George McKay, George Mackay, George Manchos, Theodore G. Glaubenaklie.
Members of the Executive Committee—Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., John Sampson, Wm. E. Jones, Conrad Klappert, Wm. W. Rhodes, James Dougherty, Benj. Warden, Wm. S. Matthews, Henry Wilson, Edward J. Salmon, James Black, John McCollogh, Frank E. Howe, Thos. McDowell, Henry Bowley, Fred. Beaumeister, Moses M. Vail, Wm. Boyd, Wm. B. Duryee, John Falconer, Daniel L. Pettee, Richard M. Lush, David Kilmer, Michael Farrell, Phillip Frankenheimer.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—George P. Bradford.
Vice-Presidents—Asha H. Underhill, Hugo Wesendonck.
Secretaries—Robert S. Dobbie, Charles Bell.
Treasurer—Daniel B. Halstead.
Delegates to the Union General Committee—Lansing G. Moore, Ira G. Miller, Robert Campbell, Robert L. Darragh, Charles Willmoth, David B. Mellish, Ira A. Miller, Michael Snyder.
Members of District Executive Committee—Thomas S. Berry, Robert H. Shannon, Park Mathewson, Hampton Harriot, John H. Hill, Daniel Thompson, James Cushing, Jr., Thomas Darling, Benjamin Jones, Robert Hamilton, Henry F. Jolie, John Lamberson, Benj'l Whitehill, Daniel G. Sly, John Spearing, Edw'd H. Fletcher, Robert Auld, John C. Wendell, William Dymock, P. W. Bradford, E. Benton, Alex B. Martin, Israel D. Rednell, D. Randolph Martin, Gen. W. Ross, Thomas Jones, Jr., Wm. B. Thompson, John Love, Jr., Samuel Mason, Charles Ebner, George Moeller, Frederick A. Coyle, Robert Wilson, F. B. Fisher, Frederick Kapp, Wm. Wellington, John Gardenith, Charles G. Buchholtz, Alexander Lamont, Solomon Sommerich, Wilson Berryman, W. M. C. K. Chapman, Daniel Morton, William M. Frew, George Ripley, Nathaniel Morton, John W. Smith, Francis Holmes, Valentine Rose, John F. Feltner, Oscar V. Dayton, Edward O. Jenkins, Charles D. Price, Wm. Winterbottom, John Vanvechten.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—UNION ASSOCIATION.

President—Christopher Pullman.
First Vice-President—Erastus F. Head.
Second Vice-President—Elliott F. Shepard.
Treasurer—Joseph Grinnell, M. D.
Secretary—Col. James Lake.
Assistant Secretary—Wm. H. Arnoux.
Delegates to Central Committee—Richard Kelly, Spencer Kirby, Wm. Haw, Jr., James B. Hunt, D. D. T. Marshall, Wm. P. Esterbrook, Edward Fitch.
Executive Committee—John Stephenson, Charles Irving, James N. Trimble, Lewis Francis, Francis Duncan, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Russell Sturgis, Jr., Joseph S. Lake, Wm. Walter Phelps, Geo. F. Coschman, Geo. F. Noyes, John Webber, B. B. Chappell, C. V. Clarkson, D. Willis James, Geo. E. Van Cleft, Thos. Prudden, Samuel G. Adams, C. S. Van Norden, Robert Hunt, Thos. F. Rightmire, Erastus Boughton, E. F. Bruce, Henry Maxwell, Samuel C. Cooper.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—Charles Geier.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. Holmes, Sr., John Sheideler.
Recording Secretary—William Halden, Jr.
Corresponding Secretary—W. H. Pooler.
Treasurer—Joshua D. Miner.
Delegates to Central Committee—Johan Wilson, Sr., Charles H. Kitchel, Seth E. Geer.
Executive Committee—Henry A. Linden, Michael Gerth, Conrad Clipper, Charles Rennelson, John Schaffer, Joseph Cudlipp, Conrad Bower, John Tagert, Charles Reits, H. B. Langdon, Stephen Stafford, P. White, William Bennet, Charles Langdon, Jacob Webber, Thomas Duffy, James Robison.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—James W. Culver.
Vice Presidents—Chas. E. Kugler, Patrick O'Rourke.
Recording Secretary—Alexander Bain.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Thomas Robinson.
For Treasurer—Stephen S. Doty.
Delegates to the Central Committee—Amor J. Williamson, Allan Cooper, Francis A. Thomas, Michael Fallihee, Adolf Levinger, Charles Wager Hull.
Members of the Ward Committee—Daniel W. Lee, Patrick Garvey, Edward Dowling, John Levins, John Zebley, Wm. Osborn, Alex. Campbell, Louis Naumann, John H. Forman, Dennis Hogan, Peter Ewald, John Perley, Cyrus Buder, John Bayliss, C. M. Chittenden, Peter F. Connelly, John L. Roscoe. John B. Dingledein, Thomas L. Maxwell, Alex. Hill, John Gaudier, John B. Cecil, N. L. Brundage, James Jackson, Robert Brower, George Coyle.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President—Wm. H. De Camp.
Vice-Presidents—Geo. W. Thurber, Thaddeus B. Wakeman.
Secretaries—G. B. Tunison, John Horton.
Treasurer—Simon Stevens.
Delegates to General Committee—Chas. H. Cooper, Wm. Banham, Jr., Charles Frost, James R. Watson, Robert G. Brown, Edgar Ketchum.
Executive Committee—H. P. Allen, Henry S. Smith, G. M. Bucklin, N. S. Husted, J. R. Demarest, Willard Harvey, W. H. R. Bingham, W. E. Pelton, E. F. Brown, J. S. Darwey, John B. Dinham, John McMahon, Frank B. Ball, James Miller, James Pierce, Augustus R. Adams, James Martin, Samuel Thompson.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.

Some incidents connected with the primary elections last night are worthy of special notice. The practical working of the scheme set on foot at the Syracuse Convention for "reorganizing" the Republican party of this City was illustrated in some of the disricts in a manner that must have been highly edifying to many of the old and long-tried Republicans of the city. The "sifting process" by which the sheep were to be separated from the goats appears to have been carried on in the interest of a few office seekers in the party, who determined that nothing should be declared genuine Republicanism that would not pass through their radical sieve. The result is that the Republican Party of this City turns out to have more goats than sheep, more chaff than wheat. In the Seventh District, for instance, the election was a mere farce, and served as a good offset to the tragedy enacted by HUSTON at the French Theatre next door to the polls. There were two tickets in it is district, one printed on white paper, and headed by JAMES B. TAYLOR for President of the Association and by SIMEON DRAPER for delegate to the Central Committee; and the other printed on red paper, and headed by JOHN LORDELL for President and F. A. CONKLING for delegate. The tickets, as they stood in the hands of the voters, were about equally divided, the white ticket being, if anything, the most numerous, but as they went into the ballot-box the red ticket outnumbered the white in the ratio of about 20 to 1. F. A. CONKLING received the tickets and was the principal actor in the farce. To the man who presented a red ticket he would say in the blandest manner, "All right, Mr. Brown, pass on;" but when a white ticket made its appearance it was in nine cases out of ten, "Not down, Mr. Smith; your name is not down on the roll."

SMITH—"Ah, but it is down; Mr. CONKLING, you registered my name yourself."

CONKLING—"Can't help that, Mr. SMITH; your name's not down on the roll," and without further satisfaction Mr. SMITH was requested to "pass on."

Some of the gentlemen whose names were on the Anti-Conklin ticket were even declared to be "not down;" among others, Mr. GEORGE DEXELL, candidate for Corresponding Secretary, who was born and brought up in the District, and has been for years an active member of the Republican Convention of that Ward. Mr. TAYLOR, who headed the white ticket, was allowed, by special grace of the facetious CONKLING, to deposit his vote, but a friend of his, who lives at the same hotel and whose name was duly registered at the same time, was declared to be not down on the roll, and his vote refused.

This kind of jugglery, as might have been expected, created great dissatisfaction and not a little grumbling among the rejected voters, and had it been DAUPHINE, the prime mover in CONKLING'S ballot-box, with its army of red votes so unanimously and harmoniously packed therein, would have been smashed over his head. As it was, they acted as gentlemen and law-abiding citizens should act, and left the stable where the polls were held for the theatre next door, being fully satisfied in their own minds that CONKLING'S first appearance as a presidigitator would be his last "on any stage." A new Republican organization will be formed in the district, composed of members whose names cannot be stricken off the roll at the caprice of a trio of self-constituted judges of Republicanism.

Morrisania Nominations.

JOHN D. BURNETT, of the First Ward, MICHAEL J. BERGEN, of the Second Ward, THOMAS W. TIMPSON, of the Third Ward, and Col. J. J. MOONEY, of the Fourth Ward, have been placed in nomination for Trustees by the Democratic Party in the town of Morrisania. The election takes place on Monday, the 1st day of October next.

Conservative Meeting in the Thirteenth Ward.

At 8 o'clock precisely the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, S. A. TICE, Esq., who, after announcing the object of the meeting to be to ratify the nomination of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, introduced JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Esq., who read the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, in mass meeting assembled, that we give in return for the grand compliment our Empire City has received in the nomination of our favorite son, Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, for Governor, at the Convention at Albany, a solemn pledge to indorse the wisdom of the selection by a majority unprecedented by the annals of the ward.

Resolved, That we enter upon the present contest with extreme zeal for the sake of our noble and honored standard-bearer, for the sake of the glorious principles declared by the patriotic assembly of Philadelphia; for the sake of our beloved country, whose welfare we religiously believe depends on the adoption of those principles, and for the sake of the patriotic President, whose tenacity of purpose in carrying the policy he in his wisdom deems best calculated for the good of our common country we look upon with pride and applause.

Resolved, That we send greeting to the Conservative folk beyond Harlem Bridge pledges of yeomen's service in the cause in which we are enlisted, and hereby give expression to the hope that 50,000 majority for the entire ticket will be augmented by the rural vote, and so crown with the laurel of victory the brow of the young champion of Conservatism, HOFFMAN, of the Metropo is.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all to join our ranks, irrespective of former party affiliations, and trust that the call will be responded to by every citizen who deems that the opportune time has arrived for national unity and universal peace.

The resolutions were received with round after round of applause, and heartily indorsed by unanimous vote.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. NELSON TAYLOR, who spoke substantially as follows:

He said that he felt that the meeting of to-night dispelled all doubt in his mind as to the proper standing of the people of the Sixth Assembly District. He was satisfied that their sympathies are upon the right side. The eloquent address that emanated from the Philadelphia Convention appeals for approval to every man of common sense. He would commend the reading of that address to all who could gain access to it. You are met to-night, he said, not only to ratify the nomination of J. T. HOFFMAN, but also to approve the proceedings of the late Albany Convention. He then proceeded to show the folly of the Radica's, who, after fighting for four long years for the sake of establishing the theory that the Southern States could not secede, are now declaring that they have seceded and are out of the Union. He referred to the action of the present Congress. He would call it a war Congress. It was elected to prosecute the late war. It did not meet until six weeks after the war had ceased. But having been constituted to make war, they were bound to do so; and having no armed foe to war with, they turn their attention to our noble President, and have continually fought with him since they took their seats. He hoped the time would soon come when all men would see that to support ANDREW JOHNSON in his humane policy is to stand by all that is constitutional and righteous in Government.

Speeches were also made by Col. LEVY, of *Enfants Perdu*, Hon. ELI P. NORTON, P. B. STEARNS, Esq., and others.

The meeting was enlivened with some choice singing by Mr. JOHN KERRIGAN, whose patriotic music elicited considerable applause.

The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock, with hearty cheers for JOHNSON, HOFFMAN, RAYMOND, and all who support the humane policy of the administration.

Political Movements.

The friends of President JOHNSON held a meeting at Old Firemen's Hall, South Second-street, E. D., last evening. The attendance was not large. Mr. WALTER R. VAN VALKENBURG, Vice-President of the Thirteenth Ward Johnson Club presided. Addresses were delivered by S. M. OSTRANDER, Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, J. G. SPENCER, and others. All the speakers considered the contest in this State one of vital interest to the country, and predicted disaster and increased taxation if the Radical element prevailed.

The Republican primaries will be held to-night.

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